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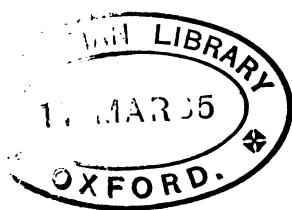
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JOSEPH BOULTON & CO., 22, PATERNOSTER ROW,  
AND 4, WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

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## PREFACE.

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As soon as the pupil has begun to learn his Declensions, it is as well that he should also be taught how to "construe." He will thus see the usefulness of what he is learning in his Grammar.

This part of the "Daily Readings" does not require any knowledge of verbs, and is therefore admirably suited for the young beginner.

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**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****A.**

---

Ad mētam.

Dē mensā.

Ab injūriā.

Dē fēnestrā.

Ē portā.

Ex silvīs.

In silvas.

In insulā.

In insulam.

In ripā.

In fūgā.

In pugnā.

Pro patriā.

Per terras.

Sub terrīs.

Sub umbrā.

Post pugnam.

Post tēnebras.

Inter vīōlas.

Cum pūellis.

**Examination Paper. A.**

---

1. What does the First Declension make the genitive case singular to end in ?

2. Decline *patria, terra, pugna*.

3. Of what gender are most substantives of the First Declension ?

4. What prepositions govern the accusative case ?

5. What prepositions govern the ablative case ?

6. What prepositions govern both the accus. and ablative ?

7. What do *in* and *sub* imply when they govern the acc. ?

8. What do *in* and *sub* imply when they govern the abl. ?

9. Give the acc. sing. of *insula, silva, meta* : the dat. sing. of *injuria, fuga, fenestra*.

10. Give the gen. pl. of *tenebrae, silva, insula* : the acc. pl. of *umbra, mensa, fenestra*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****B.**

---

Sinō culturā.

Sinō doctrinā.

Ad mōdestiām.

Cum pēcūniā.

Tot sententiāe.

In sciētiā.

Vitae summā.

Vitae expērientiā.

Rēgīnae cōrōnā.

Praedae causā.

Disciplīnae causā.

Amīcitiāe causā.

In agrīcolae cāsā.

Rēgīnā cum filiābus.

Justitiā sinē prūdentiā.

Divitiārum et formae glōriā.

Sub umbrā silvārum.

Laetitiā post victōriām.

Ad ōras insulārum.

Undārum dōminābus.

**Examination Paper. B.**

---

1. What is the ending of the genitive plural of substantives of the First Declension?
2. When two substantives come together, meaning different things, in what case is the latter put?
3. Name *three* substantives of the First Declension of the masculine gender.
4. What substantives besides *filia* make the dat. pl. to end in *abus*?
5. What kinds of substantives generally have no plural?
6. Decline *corona, vita, filia*.
7. When do *in* and *sub* govern the accusative?
8. When do *in* and *sub* govern the ablative?
9. Give the acc. sing. of *justitia, scientia, cultura*; and the dat. pl. of *sententia, divitiae, filia, silva*.
10. Give the abl. sing. of *disciplina, praeda, forma*; and the gen. pl. of *causa, agricola, casa*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****C.**

---

Per campum.  
In proeliō.  
In mundō.  
Ē mundō.  
Prōpě rīvum.  
Causă bellī.  
Jussă Dēi.  
Lēthī viă.  
Pōtentīă coelī.  
Dēi prōvidentiă.  
Mēmōriă mălōrum.  
Sylvas et saxă.  
Rōsae inter lilă.  
Stultī vitiă.  
Insāniăe ĩnitĭum.  
Irritāmentă mălōrum.  
Nūmērō annōrum.  
Dōnă dēōrum.  
Īnitĭum bellī.  
Factă virī.

**Examination Paper. C.**

---

1. What is the genitive singular ending of substantives of the Second Declension ?

2. Of what gender are the nouns that end in *us*, *er*, *um*, respectively ?

3. What is the rule respecting the nom. voc. and acc. cases of neuter nouns ?

4. Decline *campus*, *bellum*, *jussum*.

5. What is the voc. sing. of *Deus* ?

6. What is the peculiarity regarding the plural of *coelum* ?

7. What is the office of the conjunction ?

8. Where are *et*, *ac*, *atque* and *que* severally placed in the sentence ?

9. Give the acc. plur. of *proelium*, *rivus*, *saxum* ; and the dat. sing. of *mundus*, *lethum*, *coelum*.

10. Give the gen. sing. of *lilium*, *initium*, *malum* ; and the abl. pl. of *mundus*, *rivus*, *vitium*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****D.**

---

Extrā vallum.

Trans flūvium.

Per castrā.

Sine detrīmentō.

Nūmērō cōpiārum.

Lōcōrum angustīs.

Exītiō nautīs.

Māgister cum pūerīs.

Per sātā, perquē vīas.

Fossas circum murum.

Māritō, et filiō, et āmicīs.

Ēlēphantōrum auxiliō.

Architectus coelī et terrae.

Auxiliā contrā Rōmānōs.

Aurī argentiquē cōpiā.

Bellum contrā sēcīōs pōpuli.

Lacrȳmae per gēnas.

Cum hastis et cālāmīs.

Sēcūs et āmicīs auxiliū.

Vaccae per campōs.

**Examination Paper. D.**

---

1. Into what do nouns ending in *ius* and *ium* often contract the *ii* of the genitive? Give examples.
2. Give the voc. sing. of *filius* and *Virgilius*.
3. What peculiarity is there in the plural of *Deus*?
4. Name *three* nouns which have a different meaning in the plural from the singular.
5. Give the nominatives plural of *locus*, and mention two other nouns which have similar plural forms.
6. Name *six* prepositions which govern the accusative.
7. Name *six* prepositions which govern the ablative.
8. Decline *vallum*, *amicus*, *puer*.
9. Give the voc. sing. of *socius*, *maritus*; and the acc. plur. of *magister*, *coelum*.
10. Give the abl. sing. of *fluvius*, *exitium*; and the dat. plur. of *castra*, *murus*, *numerus*.



## Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &amp;c.

## E.

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Cōram pōpūlō.  
 Consiliā bellī.  
 In ripā fluvii.  
 Lūnā in coelō.  
 Dēus Arcadiāe.  
 In castrā sōciōrum.  
 Cum dōmīnō servōrum.  
 Ōdium ergā Rōmānōs.  
 Adversūs Publī filium.  
 Lūnā intēr stellās.  
 Ā frīgōrē.  
 Lēpōris vestigiā.  
 Nūmēn āquārum.  
 Āmor nummī.  
 Hostis sāgittam.  
 Taurōrum corpōrā.  
 Annibālīs cōpiās.  
 Villārum culminā.  
 Invidiāe pallōr.  
 Sōrōrēs cum frātribūs.

**Examination Paper. E.**

---

1. What is the ending of the genitive singular of substantives of the Third Declension ?
2. What do you understand by *imparisyllables* ?
3. How do *imparisyllables* form their genitive plural ?
4. What do you understand by *parisyllables* ?
5. How do *parisyllables* form their genitive plural ?
6. Name *six* parisyllables which form an exception to the rule.
7. What cases do the following prepositions govern :  
*coram, erga, inter, prae, a, adversus, in* ?
8. Decline *ripa, fluvius, hostis*.
9. Give the gen. plur. of *numen, castra, frater* :  
and the dat. sing. of *pallor, culmen, stella*.
10. Give the nom. plur. of *corpus, servus, lepus* :  
and the gen. sing. of *amor, odium, luna*.

# Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.

## F.

---

Dē fontībūs.

Lacrȳmās mātŕis.

Mortis causă.

Condītōr urbīs.

Victimă mortis.

Incŏlă montis.

Măgistēr artīs.

Tempŏrē vērīs.

Militēs cum dūcē.

Lux consciētiæ.

Cum impĕrātōribūs.

Factă dūcum.

Mătĕr artĭum.

Ventŏrum pătĕr.

Dŏlŏris causās.

Hŏmĭnis vită.

Iră lĕŏnum.

Patriæ Ńmŏrē.

Hĭĕmĭs tempŏrē.

Verbă pācis.

## Examination Paper. F.

---

1. What do you understand by *monosyllable*?
2. What is the general rule for the formation of the gen. plur. of monosyllables?
3. Give *six* nouns ending in *x* which make the gen. plur. to end in *um*.
4. Give the general *masculine* endings of nouns of the Third Declension.
5. Give the general *feminine* endings of nouns of the Third Declension.
6. Give the general *neuter* endings of nouns of the Third Declension.
7. Explain *parisyllables* and *imparisyllables*.
8. Decline *lacryma, ventus, verbum*.
9. Give the acc. plur. of *conditor, magister, tempus* : and the dat. sing. of *hiems, leo, incola*.
10. Give the gen. plur. of *fons, dux, homo* : and the abl. plur. of *tempus, pater, mons*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.**  
**G.**

---

Cum partē cōpiārum.

Terrā mārīquē.

In bōnītātē Dēi.

Ex patrīs ēpīstolā.

Vitā sinē lăbōrē.

Post messem cōpiā.

Post tēnebrās lux.

Propter hiēmīs sēvēritātem.

Ād lūcem a lūcernā.

Virtūtīs glōriā mērcēs.

Pondērē aurī āc argentī.

Architectūs ēt rectōr coelī ēt terrae.

Virtutum dōmīnā ēt rēginā.

Jōvis ēt sōrōr ēt conjux.

Terrā circum sōlem.

Cūpīditātēs ānīmī.

Rēvērentīae cōmēs āmōr.

Ōpūs non sinē pēriculō.

A pōpūlō ād astrā.

Pēr mārē, pēr terrās, pēr flūmīnā.

## Examination Paper. G.

---

1. Name *four* nouns of the Third Declension that make the acc. sing. to end in *im* and the abl. in *i*.

2. Give the acc. and abl. sing. of *restis*, *navis*, *messis*, *turris*.

3. Give the two forms of the acc. of *aër* and *aether*: and state which is the more common.

4. What cases do the following prepositions govern: *in*, *cum*, *ex*, *post*, *ad*, *circum*, *sine*?

5. What is the office of a *conjunction*? where are *et*, *ac*, *atque*, and *que* respectively placed?

6. When one substantive is governed by another, in what case is it put?

7. Decline *Deus* and *Dea*.

8. What is the general rule for forming the gen. plur. of *parisyllables*?

9. Give the gen. sing. of *conjux*, *comes*, *pondus*; the nom. plur. of *rector*, *astrum*, *coelum*.

10. Give the abl. plur. of *domina*, *regina*, *virtus*; the acc. sing. of *Jupiter*, *mare*, *opus*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****H.**


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Peccāti dōlōr.  
 Frūgēs terrae.  
 Olam patrē.  
 Mōrē patrum.  
 Ad sēnectūtem.  
 Nēmo mortālīum.  
 Virībus bōum.  
 Lābōr agrīcōlārum.  
 Lēgē cīvītātīs.  
 Nōmēn pācīs.  
 Cōram rēgē.  
 Laudīs stūdiō.  
 Lītērārūm āmōrē.  
 Prō sālūtē urbīs.  
 Mōnūmentā pārentīs.  
 Ōpem sālūtemquē.  
 Cum strīdōrē tēlōrum.  
 Sūb arbōrē pōmā.  
 Sūb tegmīnē fāgī.  
 Mellā ex ilīcē.

**Examination Paper. H.**

---

1. Give the difference of meaning between the sing. and plur. of *vis* and *litera*.
2. Decline *vis*.
3. Give the gen. and dat. plur. of *bos*.
4. Name *five* nouns that have no nom. sing.
5. Explain *subjective* genitive.
6. Explain *objective* genitive.
7. What words may be used as signs of the *objective* genitive?
8. Decline *nemo*, *pater*, *fagus*.
9. Give the acc. sing. of *peccatum*, *dolor*, *terra*; and the dat. plur. of *labor*, *agricola*, *rex*.
10. Give the abl. sing. of *salus*, *parens*, *tegmen*; and the gen. plur. of *mos*, *laus*, *nomen*.



**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****I.**

---

Sūb pēdībūs ēquōrum.

Quōt hōmīnēs tōt sententiāe.

In vōluptātīs regnō.

Sīnē criminē conjux.

Rēgēs rēgumquē triūmphī.

Prōptēr urbīs magnitūdīnem.

Dūcum prūdentīā ēt milītum fortītūdo.

Cornūā lūnae.

Sōlīs occāsū.

Cantībūs āvīum.

Dē sōlīs currū.

Dōmīnī jussū.

Eventūs bellī.

E mănībūs hostīum.

Classē ēt exercītū.

Terrae mōtū.

Cōpiā fructūum.

Quercūum cācūmīnā.

Arcūs ēt cālāmī.

Impēdimentā exercītūum.

**Examination Paper. I.**

---

1. What is the ending of the gen. sing. and plur. of substantives of the Fourth Declension?

2. Of what gender are the nouns that end in *us* and *u* of the Fourth Declension?

3. Name *four* nouns ending in *us* that are exceptions to the general rule.

4. What do you understand by *dissyllable*?

5. Name *six* dissyllables that make their dat. and abl. plur. end in *ubus*.

6. What cases do the following prepositions govern: *sub, in, sine, propter, de, e, juxta*?

7. *Sub pedibus equorum*. Why is *equorum* in the genitive?

8. Decline *conjux, cornu, cantus*.

9. Give the abl. sing. of *pes*; gen. plur. of *homo*; acc. sing. of *crimen*; dat. plur. of *rex*; acc. plur. of *dux*.

10. Give the abl. plur. of *arcus*; gen. sing. of *currus*; acc. plur. of *calamus*; dat. sing. of *manus*; acc. sing. of *quercus*.

# Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c. J.

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Fructū nōn fōlīs.

Cum partē exercītūs.

Impērātōr cum exercītū.

In dōmō āmicōrum.

Intēr quercūs, ilīcēs ēt laurōs.

Cornūm magnītūdīnem ēt vāriētātem.

In sacrīs Cŷbēlae tympānā ēt cornūā.

Spēs impērī.

Spē praemī.

Fīdēs cānum.

Causās rērum.

Spēcīē rectī.

Rērum nātūrā.

Spēs agrīcōlārum.

Spēs auxiliī.

In plānītīē.

Spē commōdī.

Spēcīē virtūtīs.

Spē mercēdīs.

Hostīum ācīēs.

**Examination Paper. J.**

---

1. What peculiarity is there in the declension of *domus*?
2. In what sense is *domi* used?
3. Of what gender are the substantives of the Fifth Declension; and in what do their nominatives end?
4. Give the gen. sing. and gen. plur. endings of nouns of the Fifth Declension.
5. What nouns in the Fifth Declension only have a complete plural?
6. What cases do the following prepositions govern: *cum, in, inter, circa, ob, clam*?
7. Give nom. sing. of *foliis, parte, ilices, tympana*.
8. Decline *laurus, pinus, ficus*.
9. Give acc. plur. of *exercitus, pars, folium, cornu*.  
gen. plur. of *quercus, canis, agricola*.
10. Give gen. sing. of *spes*: dat. sing. of *fides*:  
abl. sing. of *res*: acc. plur. of *acies*: gen. plur. of *dies*.

## Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c. K.

---

Lux dĩi.

Antě měridiem.

Post měridiem.

Rem non verbă.

Spěquě mětūquě.

Lūcě dĩi.

Sűperficiēs āquae.

Elōquentīae spēciem.

Sěriēs vincŭlōrum.

Antě diem poenae.

Militēs ĩn āciě.

Vōcě, vultū, gestūque.

Ordo dĩerum ět noctŭm.

Ordo sěriēsquě causārum.

Effigĭēs hōmĭnis ět ĩmāgo.

Ad rěrur cognĭtĭōnem.

Non ĩn nōmĭně, sěd ĩn rě.

Scĭentiā sĭně spě praemiōrum.

Rěrur cūrā ět divĭtiārur cűpidō.

Rěrur histōriām āb ōrigĭně gentĭs.

## Examination Paper. K:

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1. What is the peculiarity in the gender of *dies*; of what gender is *meridies*?

2. Give the gender of nouns of the Third Declension that end in *do, go, io, ia, tia, tas*, and *tudo*.

3. Name *three* exceptions to the rule respecting nouns that end in *do*.

4. When *et* or *que* are repeated in the sentence, how do you generally translate the *first*?

5. What is the office of the conjunction?

6. How do *dies* and *res* differ from other nouns of the Fifth Declension?

7. Give the nom. sing. of *lucē, aquae, vinculorum, voce, vultu, nomine*.

8. Give the gender of *species, imago, cognitio, cupido, homo, gens*.

9. Give the dat. plur. of *res, verbum, aqua, miles, nox, homo, gens*.

10. Give the gen. plur. of *dies*: dat. sing. of *spes* and *metus*: the acc. sing. of *series, vox, ordo*: abl. sing. of *effigies, fides, res, spes*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****L.**

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Tăcîtō passū.

Verbôsās lēgēs.

Ingrătō fōrō.

Fămă pĕrennis.

Lăbentībŭs annīs.

Fructībŭs assidŭis.

Pătĕr omnĭpŏtens.

Nŏvă moenĭă.

Longă mŏră.

Pignŏră cără.

Ars longă.

Paucŏs mensēs.

Tĕnŭi sermŏnĕ.

Omnĕs prŏvincĭăs.

Multās terrās.

Vĭtă brĕvis.

Tŏtum orbem.

Incrĕdĭbĭli rĕ.

Dextră mănŭ.

Brĕvĭ tempŏrĕ.

## Examination Paper. L.

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1. What is *an adjective*?
2. How do adjectives agree with their substantives? Give examples.
3. If the substantive in the Latin sentence is omitted, what word must be applied to the masculine, feminine, and neuter adjectives respectively?
4. Into what *three* classes may adjectives be divided as regards gender?
5. Decline *tacitus, perennis, omnipotens*.
6. Decline *multa terra, tacitus passus, pater omnipotens*.
7. What cases of neuter nouns are always alike, and in what do they end in the plural?
8. Give the nom. sing. of *tenui sermone, dextrâ manu, brevi tempore*.
9. Give the gen. plur. of *verbosae leges, labens annus, nova moenia, pignora cara*.
10. Give the abl. sing. of *vita brevis*; gen. sing. of *totus orbis*; acc. sing. of *fama perennis*; gen. plur. of *incredibilis res*.



**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****M.**

Falcē ācūtā.

Fūgācēs annī.

Sērōs in annōs.

In tōtō orbē.

Per longōs annōs.

Multā pēr ōrā.

Umbrā sub unā.

Bella, horridā bellā.

Tōtō ē pectōrē.

Pēr diēs festōs.

In sōlīō ācernō.

In tēnūēs aurās.

Fortis ād armā.

Nūmērōs ād aptōs.

Omnībūs supplex.

Dē tōtō corpōrē.

Vīrīdī āb aevō.

Tempūs pēr brēvē.

Crūdēlē vulnūs.

Inōpēs cōlōnī.

## Examination Paper. M.

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1. How are adjectives of *one*, *two*, and *three* terminations severally declined?

2. Decline *acer*.

3. Name *six* adjectives that form their gen. sing. in *-ius*, and dat. in *-i*.

4. Give the gen. and dat. sing. of *alius* and *uterque*.

5. What is the general rule for forming the gen. plur. of *imparisyllables*?

6. Give the gender of *falx*, *annus*, *orbis*, *os*, *umbra*, *bellum*, *pectus*, *dies*.

7. Give the gen. sing. of *falx*, *annus*, *orbis*, *os*, *umbra*, *bellum*, *pectus*, *dies*.

8. Decline *tenuis aura*, *totum corpus*, *viride aevum* in the sing.; and *dies festi*, *fugaces anni*, *numeri apti* in the plur.

9. *Omnibus supplex*. What word must you supply with *omnibus*?

10. Give the dat. sing. of *totus orbis*; the acc. plur. of *crudele vulnus*; and gen. plur. of *inopes coloni*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****N.**

In omnī aetātē.  
 Antīquissīmīs tempōribūs.  
 In omnēs partēs.  
 In omnībūs partībūs.  
 Ob longinquam obsīdionem.  
 Brēvē tempūs aetātīs.  
 Mēmōriā clārōrum vīrōrum.  
 In ūnō tūmulō.  
 Fortiā taurōrum corpōrā.  
 Antīquī causā dōlōrīs.  
 Hūmānae vōcīs imāgō.  
 Magnam diēi partem.  
 Nōn formōsūs, sēd fācundūs.  
 Fātā cruentā dūcīs.  
 Impērī pignōrā certā.  
 Certā fidēs factī.  
 Sērēs immensā mālōrum.  
 Tristissimā noctīs imāgō.  
 Rārī formā cōlōrīs.  
 Plācidae pācīs āmātōr.

**Examination Paper. N.**

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1. Explain *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.
2. How are the comparative and superlative generally formed ?
3. What do you understand by *us pure* ?
4. Compare *antiquus*, *idoneus*, *clarus*, *fortis*.
5. Give the nom. sing. of *aetate*, *temporibus*, *obsidionem*, *taurorum*, *vocis*, *pignora*.
6. What is the gender of nouns ending in *do*, *go*, *io* ?
7. What peculiarity is there in the gender of *dies* ?
8. Give *six* words declined like *unus*
9. Decline *breve tempus*, *certa fides*, *placida pax* in the sing.; and *pignora certa*, *fata cruenta*, *omnes partes* in the plur.
10. Give the gen. sing. of *vir*; dat. sing. of *unus*; abl. sing. of *corpus*; nom. plur. of *causa*; gen. plur. of *dolor*; dat. plur. of *vox*; abl. plur. of *imago*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.**  
**O.**

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Sūbītī hostīum incursūs.  
 Ingentī rāmōrum umbrā.  
 Magnā pars hōmīnum.  
 In maxīmā concordīā.  
 Brītanniāe pars intērīōr.  
 Dūās urbēs flōrentīssīmās.  
 Dūrīōr ferrō.  
 A vōtōrībūs scriptōrībūs.  
 Vītā hōnestā ēt integram.  
 Proptēr sermōnīs ēlēgantīam.  
 Prīmō tempōrē vērīs.  
 In cītērīōrē rīpā flūvīi.  
 Bellum magnum ēt atrox.  
 Pūrīssīmā et castīssīmā vītā.  
 Sanctūs augustusquē fons.  
 In lōcīs diversīs.  
 Cīvītās amplā atquē flōrens.  
 In glōrīā sempīternā.  
 Plūrīmī versūs.  
 Omnīum rērum inscīūs.

**Examination Paper. O.**

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1. How do you construe an ablative after the comparative degree ?
2. Compare *bonus, magnus, durus, parvus*.
3. Give the positive forms of *interior, primus, ceterior, plurimus*.
4. Give the superlative of *vetus*.
5. Give the abl. sing. of *vis, vir, ver*.
6. Give the two plurals of *locus*.
7. Decline *ingens umbra, magna pars, bellum atrox* in the sing.; and *subiti incursus, duae urbes, veteres scriptores* in the plur.
8. What is the peculiarity respecting the comparative of *multus* ?
9. Decline *hostis, ramus, ferrum*.
10. Give abl. sing. of *fons, vita, fluvius, versus, res, locus, sermo, scriptor, civitas*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.**  
**P.**

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Dens pătientis ărătrī.  
 Coelō nītīdissimŭs alto.  
 Caedis insănă cŭpīdō.  
 Sērīes immensă lăbōrum.  
 Fīlīus patrī sīmīlis.  
 Ad dīvinārum rērum cognītīōnem.  
 Imprōvisă lētī vīs.  
 Densă fērārum tectă.  
 Pēr mēdiās caedēs.  
 Rēcētīum īnjūrīarum mēmōriam.  
 Săgittam ăb altēră partē.  
 Summă cŭră ęt dīlīgentiă.  
 Dē rēbŭs ęt obscŭris ęt incertīs.  
 Pēr mēdiās vīas.  
 Sēdes rēmōtās ā Germānis.  
 Sŭbită ęt rēpentīnă consīliă.  
 Ad altērā flŭmīnīs rīpam.  
 Causă mortīs saevae ījustă.  
 Sempīternă nivē ęt glăciē.  
 Falsae in crīmīnē caedis.

## Examination Paper. P.

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1. Give the *two* superlatives of *exterus*, *inferus*, *superus*, *posterus*.
2. How do adjectives ending in *-er* form their superlatives? Give examples.
3. Translate *summus mons*, *media aqua*, *ima quercus*, *reliquum opus*.
4. What case follows adjectives signifying *memory*?
5. Distinguish between *patri similis* and *patris similis*.
6. Give the gen. and dat. sing. of *alter*.
7. Give the voc. sing. of *filius*.
8. Give the acc. sing. and plur. of *vis* and *vir*.
9. What is the peculiarity regarding the plural of *coelum*?
10. Decline *patiens aratrum*, *series immensa*, *mors saeva* in the sing., and *densa tecta*, *divinae res*, *sedes remotae* in the plural.



## Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &amp;c.

Q.

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Omnī celeritātē et studiō.  
 Longō per aērā tractū.  
 Nōn idonēus pugnae.  
 Agrī opimī et fertilēs.  
 Bonī fidelēsque socii.  
 Prō dōmō, prō hortis.  
 Frumentum legiōni primae.  
 Virgīnē in unā.  
 Ultimā diēs homīni.  
 Nemo beātus antē obitum.  
 Servus dōminō benēvolus.  
 Primus clamor atque impetus.  
 Dē salutē reipublicae Rōmānae.  
 Divēs pecorē et multā tellurē.  
 Summā ab arcē.  
 Castris ex unīs.  
 Diuturnitātē pugnae defessi.  
 Tōtius dīei lāborē.  
 Ad infēriōrem partem insulae.  
 A minōribus ad mājorā.

## Examination Paper. Q.

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1. Compare *dives*.
2. Name *six* adjectives that form their superlatives in *-limus*.
3. How do adjectives ending in *-dicus*, *-ficus*, *-volus* form their comparison?
4. When does *unus* take a plural? Give examples.
5. Decline *domus*.
6. Give the two forms of the acc. of *aër* and *aether*, and state which is the more common.
7. Decline *respublica*.
8. Compare *longus*, *idoneus*, *fertilis*, *benevolus*.
9. Give the positives of *primus*, *ultimus*, *summus*, *inferior*, *minor*, *major*.
10. Give acc. sing. of *celeritas*, abl. sing. of *aër*, gen. sing. of *tractus*, dat. sing. of *ager*, nom. plur. of *pecus*, acc. plur. of *ara*, gen. plur. of *dies*, dat. plur. of *labor*, abl. plur. of *virgo*.

## Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c. R.

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Post diem tertiam.

Ad virum optimum.

Ex locis superioribus.

Homo deterrime et impudentissime.

Tubae et signa militaria.

Turbam ignotorum deorum.

Communis lex naturae.

Mores et exemplum populi Romani.

In ultimam provinciam.

Mors ultima linea rerum.

Vastum atque apertum mare.

De salute omnium.

In declivi et praecipiti loco.

Usque in quartam partem.

Quinto die.

Equi indomiti feroces.

Agri fertilis et praedae onustus.

Consules duo pro uno rege.

Pars non minima triumphi.

Steriles avenae in agris.

## Examination Paper. R.

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1. What do you understand by *cardinal* and *ordinal* numbers ?
2. Explain *distributive* and *multiplicative* numerals.
3. What are *adverbial* and *proportional* numerals ?
4. What is the gender of *dies* ?
5. Give the acc. and abl. sing. of *ver*, *vir*, *vis*.
6. Give the two plurals of *locus*, and name *three* other nouns that have also two plurals.
7. Give the nom. sing. of *more*, *rerum*, *salute*, *rege*.
8. Give the positive of *optimus*, *superior*, *determinus*, *impudentissimus*, *ultimus*, *minimus*.
9. Decline *vir optimus*, *signum militare*, *communis lex*.
10. Give gen. plur. of *consul*, dat. plur. of *duo*, gen. sing. of *unus*, gen. plur. of *sterilis*, abl. sing. of *res*, abl. sing. of *fertilis*, gen. plur. of *ferox*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.**  
**S.**

---

Vocē suāvī ēt cānōrā.  
 E tōtō corpōrē.  
 Invidīam ingrātōrum cīvium.  
 Tēuērōrum lūsōr āmōrum.  
 Gēlīdis ūberrīmūs undīs.  
 Praemiā militīae pulvērulentā.  
 Rāpīdās īn mārē āquās.  
 Longā tēnaxquē fidēs.  
 Infēlix āvium glōriā.  
 Tūmūlūs prō corpōrē magnūs.  
 Patriās artēs militīamquē.  
 Pōpūlis angustā fūtūris.  
 Nīvēō vėlātūs āmictū.  
 Mens sānā īn corpōrē sānō.  
 Patriae idōnēūs, ūtīlis agrīs.  
 Pinūs dē montībūs ingentēs.  
 Adversūs pēriculā fērox.  
 Praecīpitem āb altō puppi īn mārē.  
 Terribīlem sōnum aerē cānōrō.  
 Summā pāpāverum cāpitā.

## Examination Paper. S.

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1. What do you understand by *oblique cases* ?
2. Which is the *casus rectus* ?
3. Explain *stem* and *character of the stem*.
4. What are *flexions* or *inflexions* ?
5. What do you understand by *declension* ?
6. How many declensions are there, and how are they distinguished ?
7. How do adjectives ending in *-er* form their superlative ? Compare *uber*, *tener*, *pulcher*.
8. Distinguish between *aere* and *aëre*.
9. Compare *suavis*, *tenax*, *magnus*, *idoneus*, *utilis*, *facilis*, *superus*.
10. Give abl. plur. of *pinus*, dat. plur. of *avis*, gen. plur. of *caput*, nom. plur. of *corpus*, abl. sing. of *puppis*, dat. sing. of *fides*, gen. sing. of *vox*, acc. sing. of *papaver*.

## Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c. T.

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Vētūs ordinīs haerēs.  
 Fortiā nātūs ad armā.  
 Tōgā cum lātō purpurā clāvō.  
 Tēnērae primōs aetātis hōnōrēs.  
 Sollicitaequē fugax ambitīōnīs.  
 Nēc patiēns corpūs, nēc mens aptā lābōrī.  
 Pōcūlā plēnā āquā.  
 Sanctāquē māiestas ēt vērērābilē nōmēn.  
 Cultē pūēr, pūēriquē pārens cultī.  
 Antē lārēs passisquē cāpillis.  
 Fidāe dulciā membrā dōmūs.  
 Pampīnēā dulcis ūvā sūb umbrā.  
 Anxiētās ānimī continūusquē lābōr.  
 Lābōr lēviorquē mīnorquē.  
 Candidā nigrā cornūā frontē.  
 Sacri vātēs et dīvum curā.  
 Aurēā sanctōrum templā dēōrum.  
 Eōis imitātrix ālēs ab Indis.  
 Montium dōmīnā silvārumquē virentium.  
 Saltuum rēconditōrum amniumquē sōnantum.

**Examination Paper. T.**

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1. Name and explain the different cases.
2. What do you understand by *direct* and *indirect object*?
3. Which is the case to which all others must be referred, and which is the case from which all others are formed?
4. Which is the case that modifies the meaning like adverbs?
5. Compare *vetus*.
6. Decline *domus*.
7. Give the positive of *primus*, *levior*, *minor*.
8. Give the gen. and gen. sing. of *ordo*, *haeres*, *toga*, *honor*, *ambitio*, *corpus*, *mens*, *parens*.
9. Decline *sancta majestas* in the sing., and *venerabile nomen* in the plur.
10. Give the gen. plur. of *vates*, *ales*, *haeres*; dat. sing. of *fortis*, *fugax*, *cornu*; abl. plur. of *domina*, *saltus*, *uva*, *amnis*.



**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.****U.**

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Elēphantō bellūārū nullā prūdentiōr.

Imbecillō sēnī aut dēbilī.

Rēs hūmānae frāgilēs cādūcaequē.

Arāquē grāmīnēō vīridīs dē caespītē.

Dē clārōrū hōmīnū virtūtībūs.

Maximā bellā ēt clārissimōs dūcēs.

Celsae turrēs grāvīōrē cāsū.

Celsissimā sēdēs dignitātīs atquē hōnōrīs.

Amīcūs certūs īn rē incertā.

Magnō cum murmurē montīs.

Tam brēvē quam hōmīnīs vītā longissimā.

Crudēlissimūs atquē importūnissimūs tȳrannūs.

Cārā patriā, cārīōrēs părentēs, cārissimī libērī.

In Galliā ultērīōrē unā legiō.

Sinē ullā rērum expectātiōnē mēliōrum.

Omnīs virtūs, omnē dēcūs, omnīs vērā laus.

Artificiō măgis quam virtūtē.

Grātēs dignās ēt praemiā dēbitā.

Prō vėtērē ac perpētūā ergā pōpulum Rōmānum fidē.

Aut aerē aut tālēs ferrēis prō nummō.

**Examination Paper. U.**

---

1. What is the sign of the ablative after the comparative?

2. What do you understand by *apposition*?

3. What is the rule respecting nouns in *apposition*?  
Give examples.

4. In what cases are *duration of time*, *point of time*,  
*measure of space*, respectively put?

5. Give the gen. plur. of *senex*, *res*, *casus*.

6. Distinguish between *aere* and *aëre*.

7. Compare *prudens*, *viridis*, *magnus*, *brevis*, *bonus*.

8. Give the positive and superlative of *ulterior* and  
*magis*.

9. Give the gen. sing. of *nullus*; dat. sing. of *casus*;  
abl. sing. of *amicus*; acc. sing. of *decus*.

10. Decline *una legio* in the sing., and *res humanas*  
in the plur.

## Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c. V.

---

Potentissimōrum hōmīnum contūmāciā.

A sēnātū, ā rēpublicā, ā bōnīs omnībūs.

Sāpientī nīhīl imprōvisum, nīhīl inōpinātum, nīhīl  
omnīnō nōvum.

In lēgiōnē centūriāe sexāgintā, mānipulī trīgintā,  
cōhortēs dēcem.

Sūb pōpūli Rōmānī impēriū dītīōnemquē.

Turbā grāvis pāci plācidāquē inimicā quīētī.

Elēphantūs omnīum ānīmālīum terrestrīum maxī-  
mūs.

Proptēr lēviōrā dēlictā in grāvissimās cālāmītātēs.

Vēhēmentissimīs pēdum dōlōribūs.

O pōētae praeclārī Virgilī ēt Hōrātī.

Prātā ēt agrī pulcherrīmīs flōribūs.

Sūbitō aspectū ēt ōdōrē ēlēphantōrum.

Hinc crūr, hinc caedēs infirmāquē aetās.

Altōrum rexquē pāterquē dēām.

Et fractōs arcūs ēt sinē lūcē faciēm.

## Examination Paper. V.

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1. How is *motion to* a place expressed ?
2. How is *motion from* a place expressed ?
3. How is *station at* a place expressed ?
4. Explain the *locative case*, and state when it is used.
5. Compare *potens, gravis, magnus, pulcher, dives, senex, inferus*.
6. Decline *respublica, pax, quies, Deus*.
7. What nouns make the voc. sing. to end in *-i* ?
8. *Rexque paterque Deūm*. For what is *Deūm* contracted ?
9. Give the nom. sing. and gen. of *legione, pedum, poëtae, agri, floribus, aspectu, luce, facem*.
10. Give the gen. sing. of *senatus* ; dat. sing. of *rex* ; acc. sing. of *cruor* ; abl. sing. of *caedes* ; nom. plur. of *odor* ; gen. plur. of *pater* ; dat. plur. of *pratūm* ; acc. plur. of *animal* ; abl. plur. of *arcus*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.**  
**W.**

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Et ego  t p ter.  
Et m hi,  t t bi,  t ill .  
Et n s,  t v s,  t ill .  
T   t s r r t  .  
M  m  erum.  
He  m hi, vae vict s.  
M j rem    gr t am.  
Pl s t bi quam m hi.  
Mult  m hi s l t  .  
Hunc t tum d em t bi.  
C r  rem patri m n b s.  
Ap d m   t  p d b num j dicem.  
T qu ,   sanctiss m  v t s.  
Mult  t bi ant   r s host  .  
Gr v  r s l b r s s bi.  
Ut  v s hic t  s,  t ego.  
V s qu qu   n    r .  
N n n b s s d n m n  t  .  
Nostr  n n imm m r.  
In    proel  .

**Examination Paper. W.**

---

1. Name the different kinds of *pronouns*.
2. What *demonstrative* pronouns are often used as *personal* pronouns?
3. What kind of pronoun is *se*?
4. Give the voc. sing. of *meus*. State when the vocative form *meus* is used.
5. Distinguish between *hic*, *iste*, *ille*, *is*.
6. Which are the *definitive* pronouns?
7. Name the *relative*, *interrogative*, and *indefinite* pronouns.
8. Compare *miser*, *magnus*, *multus*, *carus*, *bonus*, *gravis*, *sanctus*.
9. Decline *bonus iudex*, *soror tua*, *id praelium*.
10. Give the abl. plur. of *ego*; dat. plur. of *hic*; acc. plur. of *se*; nom. sing. of *nostri*; abl. sing. of *tu*; acc. sing. of *ego*; gen. plur. of *vates*; dat. sing. of *res*; nom. plur. of *me*.

## Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &amp;c.

## X.

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Antē mēum tempūs.  
 Prēcībūs tūis.  
 Ad hoc exemplum.  
 Mīhi laudem illam.  
 Nōmēn mēi āmicī.  
 Sūis tempōribūs.  
 Tempōrē nōn tūō.  
 Nullum hōrum signōrum.  
 Dē hīs rēbūs omnībūs.  
 Dis cārūs ipsīs.  
 Tantā injūriā in nos.  
 Aurēā dē campō signā mēō.  
 Aetātīs tantā rūinā mēae.  
 Fortūnae mēmōrem tē mēae.  
 Nēc conjux, nēc sōcēr ullūs.  
 Post hanc magnam victōriam.  
 Hic lābōr difficillīmūs.  
 Clādem illiūs noctīs.  
 Ex hīs omnībūs humānissimī.  
 Mēā ergā tē fidēs et bēnēvōlentīā.

## Examination Paper. X.

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1. What do Derivatives ending in *-tor, -sor, -trix, -tio, -sus*, severally express? Give examples.

2. What do Derivatives ending in *-ium, -or, -mentum, -ulum*, severally express? Give examples.

3. What do Derivatives ending in *-ulus, -ellus, -leus -etum*, severally express? Give examples.

4. What do Derivatives ending in *-arium, -ile, -ia*, severally express? Give examples.

5. Name the *possessive pronouns* formed from the personal pronouns *ego, tu, nos, vos*; and from the reflexive pronoun *se*.

6. What peculiarity is there in the declension of *Deus*?

7. Compare *carus, aureus, magnus, difficilis, humanus*.

8. In what case is *time when* put?

9. Give the gen. sing. of *nullus*; dat. sing. of *ipse*; abl. sing. of *fides*; gen. plur. of *clades*; acc. plur. of *nox*.

10. Decline *hoc exemplum, socer ullus, omnis res*.



**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.**  
**Y.**

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Hoc mūnūs patriāe.  
Quantā hīs grātīā.  
Hoc summum bēnēficiū.  
Sors istā sēnectae.  
Hāc partē ānimī.  
Ad ēam sententiām.  
Idem jusjūrandum.  
A pārentībūs nostrīs.  
Ex hīs aedificiīs.  
In illā lōcā.  
Dē libertātē mēā.  
Ex hāc turbā.  
Hōmīnum ējūs aetātīs.  
Dēsīdēriō tūō.  
Odīō tūō.  
Sīnē ullō mālēficiō.  
Nīmis dūrās lēgēs huic aetāti.  
Gens impōtens rōrum sūārum.  
Cum sūis ōpīmīs atquē ūbērībūs campīs.  
Prae magnītūdīnē corpōrum sūōrum.

## Examination Paper. Y:

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1. What do you understand by *Patronymics*?  
Give examples of masc. and fem. forms.
2. Give examples of abstract nouns ending in *-ia*, *-tia*, *-tas*, and *-tudo*.
3. What do the terminations *-bundus*, *-ax*, *-idus*, *-ilis*, *-tivus*, severally denote?
4. Give the positive of *summus*, *plurimus*, *ultimus*, *minus*.
5. Decline *jusjurandum*.
6. What do you understand by *subjective* and *objective* genitive?
7. Give the nom. sing. of *loca*, *corporum*, *aedificiis*.
8. Give the dat. sing. of *hic*, *is*, *idem*, *ille*, *ullus*.
9. What cases do the following prepositions govern:  
*ad*, *a*, *ex*, *in*, *de*, *sine*, *cum*, *prae*?
10. Give the acc. sing. of *munus*; gen. plur. of *sors*;  
dat. sing. of *libertas*; abl. plur. of *lex*; gen. sing. of  
*magnitudo*; abl. sing. of *res*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Nouns, &c.**  
**Z.**

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E quibŭs locis.

Quā in partē.

Cujus amicitia.

Quibŭs gaudiis? quantā in voluptatē?

Dē suā virtutē aut dē ipsius diligentia.

Maximam laudem inter suos.

Istius hominis furorē ac telā.

Fortunā nunc mihi, nunc alii benignā.

Quorum aliorŭ oratio actioquē ardentior.

Nullā alia rē nisi immortalitatē.

In intimā partē earum baccarum.

Vetus lex illā justae amicitiae.

Fines suos ab excursionibus et latrocinis.

Dissimiles longē inter se variosquē colores.

Hanc contumeliam, hoc imperium, hanc servitutem.

Quis tam durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus?

O et praesidium et dulce decus meum.

Nil aliud nisi aquam coelumquē.

Illum pueris locum bellissimum.

Aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac  
 disertus.

**Examination Paper. Z.**

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1. What do the Adjectival terminations *-eus*, *-nus*, *-osus*, *-lentus*, *-tus*, severally denote?
2. Name the various terminations that denote *of* or *belonging to*.
3. From what parts of speech are *diuturnus* and *posterus* derived?
4. Compare *magnus*, *altus*, *intus*, *vetus*, *dissimilis*, *ferreus*.
5. Give the dat. sing. of *qui*, *ipse*, *iste*, *ego*, *alius*, *is*, *ille*, *se*, *nullus*, *unus*.
6. What prepositions govern the *accusative* case?
7. What prepositions govern the *ablative* case?
8. Of what gender are substantives that end in *-s*? following a consonant, *-tia*, *-tas*, *-aus*, *-o*, *-or*, *-um*?
9. What is the peculiarity in the plural of *locus*, *coelum*; and the voc. sing. of *meus*?
10. Decline *quae pars*, *quod gaudium*, *alia res*, *dulce decus meum*.



## Memorabilia. A.

(OR THINGS TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.)

There are *five* declensions of Latin Substantives, known by the endings of their *genitives*.

	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
Gen. sing.—	ae	i	is	ūs	eī.
Gen. plur.—	ārum, ōrum, um, or ium, uum,				ērum.

The *First* Declension contains Latin substantives, mostly *feminine* with nominative in *ā*.

The following prepositions govern the *accusative*

antē, apūd, ad, adversūs,  
circum, circā, citrā, cis,  
contrā, intēr, ergā, extrā,  
infrā, intrā, juxtā, ob,  
pēnēs, pōnē, post, *and* praetēr,  
prōpē, proptēr, pēr, sēcundum,  
suprā, versūs, ultrā, trans.

The following prepositions govern the *ablative* :

ā, āb, absquē, cōram, dē,  
pālam, clam, cum, ex, *and* ē,  
sīnē, tēnūs, prō *and* prae.

The following prepositions govern *both* the accusative *and* ablative ; the accusative when *motion* *to* is implied, the ablative when *station* :

in, sūb, sūpēr, subtēr.

## Memorabilia. B.

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When two substantives come together meaning different things, one of them is in the genitive case, and is said to be governed by the other ; as, *ūvārum cōpiā*, plenty of grapes.

The following substantives of the *First Declension* are *masculine* :—*agrīcōlā*, a husbandman ; *nautā*, a sailor ; *pōētā*, a poet.

Feminine substantives of the *First Declension*, which correspond to masculine substantives in *us* of the *Second Declension*, make their *dative* and *ablative plural* to end in *abus* ; as, *Dēā*, a goddess ; *filīā*, a daughter ; *libertā*, a freedwoman ; *mūlā*, a mule ; *nātā*, a daughter.

*Abstract* nouns and *proper* names generally have no plural ; as, *prudentiā*, prudence ; *Trōjā*, Troy.

## Memorabilia. C.

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The *Second* Declension contains Latin substantives, with nominative endings in *us* and *er*, mostly masculine, and *um*, neuter.

The nominative, vocative, and accusative cases of all neuter nouns are the same in each number, and in the plural they always end in *ā*.

*Coelum*, though neuter in the singular, has *coeli* masc. in the plural.

The *conjunction* joins words or sentences together: *et*, *ac*, *atque* are placed between the words, but *que* is joined to the end of the latter word, and forms, as it were, one word with it; as, *portas, strepitumque et strata viarum*.

*Deus*, God, makes the vocative singular *Deus*.



## Memorabilia. D.

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When the nominative singular of the *Second Declension* ends in *us*, the vocative ends in *e*; but *Deus*, GOD, makes the vocative singular *Deus*.

*Filius*, a son, and names of men ending in *ius*, make the vocative singular to end in *i*; as, *filius*, a son, voc. *fili*; *Virgilius*, Virgil, *Virgili*.

Nouns in *ius* and *ium* often contract *ii* into *i* in the genitive singular; as *filius*, a son, gen. *filii* or *fil*; *ingēnium*, ability, gen. *ingēniū* or *ingēni*.

*Deus*, GOD, has in the plural nominative the different forms of *Dēi*, *Dīi*, and *Dī*; and in the dative and ablative plural, *Dēis*, *Dīs*, and *Dis*; and in the genitive plural, *Dēōrum* and *Dēūm*.

*Lōcūs*, place, has two plurals, *lōcī* and *lōcā*; as also *jōcūs*, a jest, *jōcī* and *jōcā*; and *frēnum*, a bit, *frēnī* and *frēnā*.

*Castrum*, in the singular, means *a fort*, in the plural *a camp*; so also *auxilium* in the singular means *help*, in the plural *auxiliary forces*; *cōpiā* in the singular *plenty*, in the plural *forces*.

## Memorabilia. E.

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The *Third* Declension makes the *genitive singular* to end in *is*.

The *nominative singular* of the Third Declension ends variously; the *gender* is also various.

There are *two divisions* of nouns in this declension .  
(i.) Those which have *um* in the gen. plur. ; (ii.) Those which have *ium* in the gen. plur.

*Imparisyllables*, or *nouns increasing* (i.e., having more syllables in the genitive than in the nominative), make *um* in the gen. plur.

*Parisyllables*, or *nouns not increasing* (i.e., having the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative), make *ium* in the gen. plur.

The following parisyllables make the gen. plur. to end in *um* :

vātes, sēnex, pāter, pānis,  
with accipīter and cānis ;  
frāter, māter, jūvēnis,  
ōpes, āpis, vōlucris.\*

\* Prophet, old man, father, bread, hawk, dog, brother, mother, youth, wealth, bee, bird.

## Memorabilia. F.

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*Monosyllables* (i.e., words of one syllable), ending in *as*; *is*; *s*, or *x*, preceded by a consonant, make the genitive plural to end in *ium*; as *as*, a unit, *assium*; *lis*, strife, *litium*; *mons*, a mountain, *montium*; *arx*, citadel, *arcium*.

The following *monosyllables* make the gen. plur. to end in *um*:

*crux*, *dux*, *nux*, *Thrax*, *fax*, and *grex*;  
*gryps*, *Phryx*, *vox*, *lynx*, *rex* and *lex*;  
*fūr*, *rēn*, *splēn*, *fraus*, *laus*, and *mōs*;  
*crūs*, *grūs*, *sūs*, *praes*, *pēs*, and *flōs*.\*

The *general rules* for the *gender* of nouns of the Third Declension:—

(i.) Nouns which end in *o*, *or*, *os*, *er*, and *imparisyllables* in *es* are *masculine*; as, *latro*, robber; *lābōr*, labour; *mos*, custom; *pātēr*, father; *līmēs*, boundary.

(ii.) Nouns which end in *as*, *is*, *aus*, *x*, or in *s* preceded by a consonant, and *parisyllables* in *es*, are *feminine*; as *aestās*, summer; *classis*, a fleet; *laus*, praise; *nux*, nut; *mens*, mind; *nūbēs*, cloud.

(iii.) Nouns which end in *ar*, *ur*, *us*, *ā*, *ē*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *t*, are *neuter*; as, *calcār*, spur; *fulgūr*, lightning; *ōpūs*, work; *pōēmā*, poem; *rētē*, net; *lāc*, milk; *ānimāl*, animal; *carmēn*, song; *cāpūt*, head.

\* *Cross*, leader, nut, Thracian, torch, flock, griffin, Phrygian, voice, lynx, king, law, thief, kidney, spleen, fraud, praise, custom, thigh, crane, sow, surety, foot, flower.

## Memorabilia. G.

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These nouns make *im* in the accusative sing., and *i* in the ablative singular :

vis, rāvis, pelvis, sītis, tussis,  
sīnāpis, cūcūmis, āmussis,  
praesēpis, cannābis, secūris,  
chārybdis, tigris, *also* būris,  
*and all rivers ending in is,*  
*as, Albis, Tībris, Tāmēsis.\**

These nouns make *em* or *im* in the acc. sing., and *e* or *i* in the abl. singular :

restis, puppis, turris, nāvis,  
sēmentis, strīgīlis, *and* clāvis,  
messis, febris, *and* āquālis.†

The accus. sing. of *aēr* is *aēră* and *aërem* ; and of *aether*, *aethēră*, and *aethërem* ; but the forms *aēră* and *aethēră* are the more common.

\* Force, hoarseness, basin, thirst, cough, mustard, cucumber, carpenter's rule, enclosure, hemp, axe, charybdis, tiger, plough-tail, Albis, Tiber, Thames.

† Rope, stern, tower, ship, seed-sowing, flesh-scraper, key, harvest, fever, washing-basin.

## Memorabilia. H.

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*Vīs* in the sing. means *force*, in the plur. *strength*; *lītera* in the sing. *a letter* (*i.e.*, of the alphabet, as, *a, b, c*, etc.); in the plur. *a letter* or *epistle*, also *literature*.

*Vīs* is thus declined: sing. nom., *vīs*; acc., *vim*; abl., *vī*. Plur. nom. voc. acc., *vīrēs*; gen., *vīrium*; dat. and abl., *vīribūs*.

*Bos*, an ox, makes the gen. pl. *bōum*; and dat. and abl. pl. *bōbus* and *būbus*.

The following nouns have no nom. sing.: *dāpem*, feast; *frūgem*, fruit; *ōpem*, help; *prēcem*, prayer; and *vīcem*, change; but they have a full plural with genitives in *um*, except *vīcem*, whose gen. pl. is *vīcium*.

When a genitive dependent on a substantive is regarded as the *subject* from whence that substantive proceeds, it is called *the subjective genitive*; as, *amor Dei*, the love of GOD; *i.e.*, the love which *God* has for *us*, where GOD is the subject who loves.

When a genitive dependent on a substantive is regarded as the *object* towards which that substantive is directed, it is called *the objective genitive*; as, *amor Dei*, the love of GOD; *i.e.*, the love which *we* have for *God*, where GOD is the object of our love.

The objective genitive may have for signs such words as *in*, *for*, *with*, *regarding*, *done to*, etc.; as, *injūria virgīnum*, the injury done to the maidens.

## Memorabilia. I.

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The *Fourth* Declension makes the *genitive singular* to end in *ūs*, and the *genitive plural* in *uum*.

The *nominative singular* of the Fourth Declension ends in *ūs* and *ū*.

Nouns of the Fourth Declension in *us* are generally masculine; in *u*, neuter.

The following nouns are feminine: *ācūs, ānūs, dōmūs, īdūs, mǎnūs, nūrūs, porticūs, socrūs, tribūs*, and trees of the Fourth Declension ending in *ūs*.\*

Some dissyllables in the dative and ablative plural have *ūbūs* instead of *ībūs* :—

*Arcūs, ācūs, portūs, quercūs, fīcūs, lācūs, ārtūs,*  
*And tribūs, and partūs, and spēcūs, and vērū, and pēcū.†*

\* Needle, old woman, house, ides, hand, daughter-in-law, porch, mother-in-law, tribe.

† Bow, needle, harbour, oak, fig, lake, limbs, tribe, birth, cave, spit, cattle.

## Memorabilia. J.

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*Dŏmŭs*, a house, is partly of the *Fourth* and partly of the *Second* Declension :—

Tolle *me, mu, mi, mis*,  
Si declinare *domus vis*.\*

*Domī*, adverbial genitive, *at home*.

*Laurus*, a laurel, is thus declined:—*Sing. N.*, laurus; *V.*, laure; *Acc.*, laurum; *G.*, lauri and laurŭs; *D.*, lauro and laurui; *Abl.* lauro and lauru; *Plur. N.*, lauri and laurŭs; *V.*, lauri; *Acc.*, lauros and laurŭs; *G.*, laurorum and lauruum; *D. and Abl.*, lauris.

So also *pīnus*, a pine, and *fīcus*, a fig; but *fīcus* has *dat. and abl. plur. fīcŭbŭs* as well as *fīcīs*.

The *Fifth* Declension contains *feminine* nouns with nominative in *es*.

The *Fifth* Declension makes the *genitive singular* to end in *ei*, and the *genitive plural* in *ĕrum*.

The *-e* of the genitive *-ei* is long when a vowel goes before it, as *fŭciĕi*; otherwise it is short, as *rĕi*; *fīdei* is doubtful, mostly short.

Only *dies*, day, and *res*, thing, in the *Fifth* Declension have the plural complete; the others have *nominative, vocative, and accusative cases only, or no plural at all*.

\* Take away the endings *me, mu, mi, mis*, if you wish to decline *domus*.

## Memorabilia. K.

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*Dies*, day, in the singular is *masculine* and *feminine* ; in the plural, only *masculine*.

The compound of *dies*, *mēridiēs*, noon, is *masculine*.

Substantives of the *Third* Declension that end in *dō* and *gō* are *feminine* : as, *hīrundō*, swallow, and *ōrīgō*, origin ; but the following are *masculine* :—*cardō*, hinge ; *līgō*, spade ; *ordō*, order ; *praedō*, pirate. *Margō*, margin, is common.

*Verbal nouns* (*i.e.*, nouns derived from *verbs*) ending in *-io* are *feminine* ; as, *cognitio*, knowledge.

*Abstract nouns* ending in *-iā*, *-tīā*, *-tās*, and *-tūdo* are *feminine* ; as, *inōpīā*, want ; *amicītiā*, friendship ; *vērītās*, truth ; *fortītūdō*, bravery.

When *et* or *que* are repeated in the sentence, the *first* generally means *both*, and the *second* *and* : as, *ēt pātēr ēt mātēr*, both father and mother ; *frāterquē sōrorquē*, both brother and sister.



## Memorabilia. L.

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An *Adjective* qualifies a substantive, *i.e.*, expresses some *quality* or *distinction* that the person, place or thing may possess, such as the colour, shape, size, &c. ; as *bōnūs* pŭēr, a *good* boy ; *mensă* rōtundă, a *round* table ; *magnum* ōpŭs, a *great* work.

The Adjective *agrees* with its substantive in *gender*, *number* and *case* ; as, *bōnae* mātērēs, good mothers ; *bōnōs* pŭērōs, good boys ; *cārī* pārentēs, dear parents ; *cāră* patriă, dear country.

Adjectives must always belong to some substantive, as *rex săpiens*, a wise king. When the substantive is omitted, the word *man* must be understood with *masculine* adjectives, *woman* with *feminines*, and *thing* with *neuters* ; as, *bōnī*, good men ; *bōnae*, good women ; *bōnă*, good things, goods.

Adjectives are declined like substantives, and have either *three* terminations, masculine, feminine, and neuter ; as, *bōnūs*, *bōnă*, *bōnum* ; or *two*, the one masculine and feminine, the other neuter : as, *tristis*, *tristē* ; or one termination only, serving for the three genders ; as, *felix*.

## Memorabilia. M.

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Most adjectives of *three* terminations are declined in the *masculine* and *neuter* genders, like substantives of the *Second* Declension, and in the *feminine* like substantives of the *First* Declension; thus *bōnūs* is declined like *dōmīnūs*, *bōnā* like *mensā*, and *bōnum* like *bellum*.

Adjectives of *two* terminations, and adjectives of *one* termination are declined like substantives of the *Third* Declension; thus *tristīs*, sad, is declined like *ovīs*, *tristě* like *mārě*; and *fēlix*, happy, in the masc. and fem. like *jūdex*, but in the neuter the nom. voc. and acc. sing. remain unaltered, and in the plural these cases end in *ia* like the plural of *calcār*.

Some adjectives in *er* are declined in all the three genders like substantives of the Third Declension; as, *ācer*, *acrīs*, *acrě*, sharp.

These adjectives make the gen. sing. end in *-ius*, and the dat. in *-ī*:—

*ūnūs*, *sōlūs*, *tōtūs*, *ullūs*,

*ūtēr*, *altēr*, *neutēr*, *nullūs* ;\*

with *ālūs*, another, and compounds of *ūtēr*: as, *ūtērquě*, each of two, the suffix *quě* being added to each of the cases: as, sing. nom. *ūtērquě*, *utrāque*, *utrumquě*; gen., *utriusquě*; dat. *utrīquě*, &c.

\* One, alone, the whole, any, which of two, the other, neither, none.

## Memorabilia. N.

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Adjectives have *three* degrees of comparison, the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The *positive* expresses the simple quality of an object without increasing or lessening it: as, *dūrūs*, hard; *brēvīs*, short.

The *comparative* expresses the quality in a higher or lower degree: as, *dūrīŕ*, harder; *brēvīŕ*, shorter.

The *superlative* expresses the greatest increase or lessening of the quality: as, *dūrissīmūs*, hardest; *brēvissīmūs*, shortest.

The *comparative* is formed from the *positive* by changing *-ī* or *-īs* of the genitive into *-īŕ*.

The *superlative* is formed from the *positive* by changing *-ī* or *-īs* of the genitive into *-issīmūs*.

Positive.	Genitive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Dūrūs,	dūrī,	dūrīŕ,	dūrissīmūs,
<i>hard,</i>		<i>harder,</i>	<i>hardest.</i>
Brēvīs,	brēvīs,	brēvīŕ,	brēvissīmūs,
<i>short,</i>		<i>shorter,</i>	<i>shortest.</i>
Audax,	audācīs,	audācīŕ,	audācissīmūs,
<i>bold,</i>		<i>bolder,</i>	<i>boldest.</i>

Adjectives ending in *-us pure* (i.e., having a vowel before *-us*) form their comparisons by the adverbs *māgīs*, more, and *maxīmē*, most: as, *īdōnēūs*, serviceable, *māgīs īdōnēūs*, more serviceable; *maxīmē īdōnēūs*, most serviceable. Except when *qu* precedes the *-us*: as, *antīquūs*, ancient; *antīquīŕ*, *antīquissīmūs*.

## Memorabilia. O.

The sign of the ablative case after a comparative is *than*: as, *clārīōr sōlē*, brighter than the sun.

These adjectives are compared irregularly:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Bōnūs, <i>good</i> ,	mēlīōr,	optīmūs.
Mālūs, <i>bad</i> ,	pējōr,	pessīmūs.
Magnūs, <i>great</i> ,	mājōr,	maxīmūs.
Parvus, <i>small</i> ,	mīnōr,	mīnīmūs.
Multūs, <i>much</i> ,	plūs,	plūrīmūs.
Nēquam, <i>worthless</i> ,	nēquiōr,	nēquissīmūs.

The comparative of *multūs* has no masculine or feminine singular, but full plural. Nom. acc., *plūrēs*, *plūrā*; gen., *plūrium*; dat. abl., *plūrībūs*.

These comparisons must be noticed:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Sēnex, <i>old</i> ,	sēniōr,	[nātū maxīmūs].
Jūvenīs, <i>young</i> ,	jūniōr,	[nātū mīnīmūs].
Dextēr, <i>on the right hand</i> ,	dextēriōr,	dextīmūs.
Sinistēr, <i>on the left hand</i> ,	sinistēriōr,	sinistīmūs.
Sācēr, <i>sacred</i> ,	.....	sācerrīmūs.
Surdūs, <i>deaf</i> ,	surdior.	.....
Vētūs, <i>old</i> ,	.....	vēterrīmūs.

These *six* adjectives derived from prepositions have no positive:—

Preposition.	Comparative Adj.	Superlative.
Citrā, <i>on this side</i> ,	cītēriōr,	cītīmūs.
Dē, <i>down from</i> ,	dētēriōr, <i>worse</i> ,	dēterrīmūs, <i>worst</i> .
Intrā, <i>within</i> ,	intēriōr,	intīmūs.
Prae, <i>before</i> ,	prīōr, <i>former</i> ,	prīmūs, <i>first</i> .
Prōpē, <i>near</i> ,	prōpiōr,	proxīmūs.
Ultrā, <i>beyond</i> ,	ultēriōr,	ultīmūs, <i>last</i> .

## Memorabilia. P.

These *four* adjectives derived from prepositions have a double superlative:—

Preposition.	Positive Adj.	Comp.	Superl.
Extrā, <i>outside</i> ,	extērūs, <i>outward</i> ,	extēriōr,	extrēmūs, and extīmūs.
Infrā, <i>beneath</i> ,	infērūs, <i>low</i> ,	infēriōr,	infīmūs, and īmūs.
Suprā, <i>above</i> ,	sūpērūs, <i>high</i> ,	sūpēriōr,	suprēmūs, and summūs.
Post, <i>after</i> ,	postērūs, <i>late</i> ,	postēriōr,	postrēmūs, and postūmūs.

Adjectives ending in *-er* form their comparatives regularly, but form their superlatives by adding *-rimus* to the *nominative* masculine singular of the positive: as, *pulcher*, beautiful, *pulchrior*, *pulcherrimūs*; *acer*, sharp, *acriōr*, *ācerrimūs*.

There are some adjectives, such as *summus*, highest, *mēdiūs*, middle, *īmūs*, lowest, *rēliquūs*, remaining, *ultimūs*, last, *extrēmūs*, last, &c., which are generally translated into English by substantives: as, *summūs mons*, the top of the mountain; *īmā quercūs*, the foot of the oak; *rēliquum ōpūs*, the rest of the work.

Adjectives signifying *desire*, *knowledge*, *memory*, *fear*, and their contraries, govern a genitive; as, *immēmōr bēnēficii*, unmindful of a kindness.

*Similis*, like, governs the *dative* if *outward* resemblance be implied, but *genitive* if *inward*; as, *patri similis*, like his father (in outward appearance); *patrie similis*, like his father (in character).

## Memorabilia. Q.

*Dīvēs* rich, is thus compared:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Dīvēs, <i>rich</i> ,	dīvītīōr,	dīvītissīmūs.
	and dītīōr,	and dītissīmūs.

These *Six* adjectives form their superlative by changing *-īlīs* into *-illīmūs*:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Fācīlīs, <i>easy</i> ,	fācīlīōr,	fācīllīmūs.
Difficīlīs, <i>difficult</i> ,	difficīlīōr,	difficīllīmūs.
Grācīlīs, <i>slender</i> ,	grācīlīōr,	grācīllīmūs.
Hūmīlīs, <i>lowly</i> ,	hūmīlīōr,	hūmillīmūs.
Sīmīlīs, <i>like</i> ,	sīmīlīōr,	sīmīllīmūs.
Dissīmīlīs, <i>unlike</i> ,	dissīmīlīōr,	dissīmīllīmūs.

Adjectives ending in *-dīcūs*, *-fīcūs*, *-vōlūs* (derived from the verbs *dīco*, *fācīo*, *vōlo*), form their comparison in *-entīor* and *-entīssīmūs*, as if from the present participles of these verbs: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Mālēdīcūs,	mālēdīcentīōr,	mālēdīcentīssīmūs.
<i>abusive</i> ,		
Magnīfīcūs,	magnīfīcentīōr,	magnīfīcentīssīmūs.
<i>magnificent</i> ,		
Bēnēvōlūs,	bēnēvōlentīōr,	bēnēvōlentīssīmūs.
<i>benevolent</i> ,		

*Unūs*, one, is only used in the plural when it agrees with a substantive which has no singular, or which has a different meaning in the plural from the singular: as, *ūnā castrā*, one camp; *ūnāe littērae*, one epistle.

## Memorabilia. R.

---

Numerals are of various kinds.

The *cardinal* (from *cardo*, hinge) numbers show *how many* persons or things are mentioned, and are those on which the other numerals hinge: as, *ūnūs*, one; *dūo*, two; *trēs*, three; &c.

The first three cardinals can be declined; from *quāt-tūōr*, four, to *centum*, a hundred, they are indeclinable.

*Ordinal* (from *ordo*, rank) numerals denote numerical rank, *i.e.*, show *in what order* persons or things stand in reference to one another: as, *primūs*, first; *secundūs*, second; &c.

*Distributive* numerals denote so many each, or at each time: as, *singūlī*, one apiece; *bīnī*, two apiece.

*Multiplicative* numerals denote the multiplying or increasing of numbers: as, *simplex*, simple; *duplex*, two-fold; *triplex*, three-fold; &c.

*Adverbial* numerals denote the number of times that anything happens, or is done: as, *sēmēl*, once; *bīs*, twice; *tēr*, three times.

*Proportional* numerals, ending in *-plūs*, denote "how many times as great": as, *duplūs*, twice as great; *triplūs*, three times as great; *quadruplūs*, four times as great.

## Memorabilia. S.

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The *six* cases of a Latin noun are the nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative.

In English these cases are distinguished by means of prepositions: *as*, genitive, *of* a man; dative, *to* a man; ablative, *by*, *with*, or *from* a man.

In Latin the cases are distinguished *by altering the last syllable*: *as*, acc., *nūbem*, a cloud; gen., *nūbīs*, of a cloud; dat., *nubī*, to a cloud; abl., *nubē*, with a cloud.

The accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative are called *oblique* cases. The nominative or subject case is called *casus rectus* or *the upright case*.

The *stem* is that part of the word which remains unaltered in all the cases and in both numbers: *as*, *mens-* in sing. nom. *mensa*, voc. *mensa*, acc. *mensam*; gen. *mensae*, dat. *mensae*, abl. *mensā*; plur. nom. *mensae*, voc. *mensae*; acc. *mensas*; gen. *mensarum*, dat. *mensis*, abl. *mensis*.

The *character* of the stem of a noun is found by casting off from the genitive plural *-rum* for the First, Second, and Fifth Declensions, and *-um* in the Third and Fourth: *as*, *mensA-*, *dōmīnO-*, *lēoN*, *mārI-*, *grādU-*, *dīE-*.

*Flexions*, called also *inflexions* or *terminations*, are the syllables added to the stem for the purpose of distinguishing the different cases and numbers.

*Declensions* are the different ways in which nouns are declined, *i.e.*, the different ways in which their cases and numbers are formed by means of adding different flexions to the stem.



## Memorabilia. T.

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The *nominative* case (from *nōměn*, a name) is the name of any person, place, or thing, and is generally the *subject* of the sentence. It is the case in which the noun has no inflexion, and to which all the other cases of it must be referred.

The *vocative* case (from *vōcō*, I call) is the case of the person addressed, and is usually the same as the nom., except in nouns of the *Second* Declension ending in *-us*, when the voc. sing. ends in *-ě*.

The *accusative* case (from *accūso*, I accuse) is properly the case of the direct object.

The *genitive* case (from *gigno*, I beget) is the case which qualifies substantives like adjectives. It is also used as the *direct* object of substantives and adjectives, and as the *indirect* object of certain verbs. It is also the case from which all the other cases are formed.

The *dative* case (from *do*, I give) is the case of the indirect object.

The *indirect* object is the person or thing *affected* by but *not directly acted upon* by an action or quality.

The *ablative* case (from *ablātūs*, the past participle of *aufēro*, I take away) is the case which modifies the meaning of verbs or nouns, like an adverb, especially as regards place *whence*, place *where*, and instrument *with which*.

## Memorabilia. U.

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One substantive added to another to explain some part of its meaning is said to be in *apposition* to it: as, *urbs Trōjā*, the city Troy; *Hōmērūs pōētā*, Homer the poet.

A noun in *apposition* must be in the same case as the noun to which it refers: as, *Annibālem impērātōrem*, Hannibal the commander; *Brūtō consülē*, with Brutus the Consul; *ad insülās Brītanñiam et Sicīliam*, to the islands of Britain and Sicily.

*Duration of time*, or time *how-long*, is put in the accusative: as, *multōs annōs*, for many years.

*Point of time*, or time *when*, is put in the ablative: as, *prīmā lucē*, at the first dawn.

*Measure of space* is expressed usually by the *accusative*: as, *fossā dūcentōs pēdēs longā*, a trench 200 feet long; but sometimes by the *ablative*: as, *hībernā dūōbūs millībūs passūm āberant*, the winter quarters were two miles distant.

## Memorabilia. V.

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*Motion to a place* is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accusative, unless the place be a town or small island, when the preposition is omitted: as, *ad portās ěō*, I go to the gates; *Rōmam ěō*, I go to Rome.

*Motion from a place* is expressed by *āb* or *ex* with the ablative, unless the place be a town or small island, when the preposition is omitted: as, *ex castris prōfectūs est*, he set out from the camp; *Rōmā prōfectūs est*, he set out from Rome.

*At a place* is expressed by *ad*, *in*, *apud*, &c., with their cases, unless the place be a town or small island, when the *locative* case must be used: as, *ad flūvium constitit*, he halted at the river; *Rōmae mansit*, he remained at Rome.

The *locative* case is an old case specially used to denote *at a place*. It ends like the ablative, except in the singular number of the First and Second Declensions, where it ends like the genitive: as, *Romae*, *Samī*, *Athēnīs*, *Carthāgīnē*, *Gādībūs*, at Rome, Samos, Athens, Carthage, and Cadiz.

The *locative* case is used in names of towns and small islands; the case also survives in the words *dōmī*, at home; *fōrīs*, out of doors; *hūmī*, on the ground; *rūrī*, in the country; *vespērī*, in the evening; *bellī*, at the war; *mīlītiāe*, on military service.

## Memorabilia. W.

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Pronouns are (i.) personal, (ii.) reflexive, (iii.) possessive, (iv.) demonstrative, (v.) definitive, (vi.) relative, (vii.) interrogative, and (viii.) indefinite.

The *personal pronouns* are *ěgŏ*, I, and *tŭ*, thou or you.

*Illě*, *illă*, *illŭd*, and *is*, *ěă*, *ŭd*, are often used as personal pronouns, and translated *he*, *she*, *it*.

The *reflexive pronoun* is *se*, himself, herself, itself, or themselves, and has no nominative.

The *possessive pronouns* are *meus*, my; *tuus*, thy, or your; *suus*, his own, her own, its own, or their own; *cujus*, whose? *noster*, our; *vester*, your.

*Měŭs* has *mī* in the voc. sing. masc., but *měŭs* when joined to *děŭs*; *tŭŭs*, and *sŭŭs* have no vocative. The *demonstrative pronouns* are *hic*, this; *is*, that; *ille*, that; *iste*, that.

*Hic* means this near me, or this of mine; *istě*, that near you, or that of yours; *illě*, that near him, or that yonder; *is*, that of which mention is made.

The *definitive pronouns* are *idem*, the same, and *ipse*, self.

The *relative pronoun* is *qui*, who or which.

The *interrogative pronoun* is *quis*, *quīs*, *quĭd*, who or what?

The *indefinite pronoun* is *quis*, *quĭ*, *quĭd*, any.

## Memorabilia. X.

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*Derivative substantives* are formed (α) from verbs, (β) from other substantives, (γ) from adjectives.

(α) Substantives derived from *verbs*.

- (i.) *-tör* and *-sör* express *the doer* of the action denoted by the verb: as, *āmätör*, a lover, from *āmo*, to love; *dēfensör*, a defender, from *dēfendo*, to defend.

Verbal nouns in *-tor* often have a feminine *-trix*: as, *ultör*, *ultrix*, an avenger; *victör*, *victrix*, a conqueror.

Some substantives in *-tor* are derived immediately from other substantives: as, *vřätör*, a traveller, from *vřä*, a way.

- (ii.) *-třo*, *-třs*, *-sřo*, *-sřs*, express *the action* of the verb: as, *mřtřo* and *mřtřs*, a moving, from *mřvřeo*, to move; *vřsřs* and *vřsřo*, a seeing, from *vřdřeo*, to see.

- (iii.) *-řum*, *-řr*, and *-řs*, express *the effect of the action* denoted by the verb: as, *gaudřum*, joy, from *gaudřeo*, to rejoice; *āmřr*, love, from *āmo*, to love; *řsřs*, use, from *řtřr*, to use.

- (iv.) *-mentum* and *-men* express *means of attaining* that which the verb denotes: as, *dřcřmentum*, means of teaching, from *dřcřeo*, to teach; *třtřmřn*, means of defence, from *třřřr*, to defend.

- (v.) *-řlum*, *-břlum*, *-cřlum* denote *instrument*: as, *jřcřlum*, instrument for throwing, dart, from *jřcřeo*, to throw.

## Memorabilia. X.—(Continued.)

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(β) Substantives derived from other *substantives*.

- (i.) *-ülüs, -ölüs, -ellüs, -cülüs* express *diminutives*: as, *rivülüs*, a rivulet, from *rivüs*, a river; *filiölüs*, a little son, from *filiüs*, a son; *ägellüs*, a small field, from *ägër*, a field; *foscülüs*, floweret, from *flös*, a flower.

(There are also *feminine* and *neuter* forms of diminutives.)

*-leus* is sometimes a diminutive ending: as, *equuleus*, a colt, from *equüs*, a horse.

- (ii.) *-ium* denotes either *an office*: as, *säcerdötium*, priesthood, *i.e.*, the office of the *säcerdos*; or, *an assemblage of individuals*: as, *collëgium*, a college, an assemblage of *collëgae*.
- (iii.) *-ëtum* denotes *a place where plants grow*: as, *quercëtum*, a grove of oaks, from *quercüs*, an oak; *sälictum* (for *sälicëtum*) a willow-bed, from *sälix*, a willow.
- (iv.) *-ärium* denotes *a receptacle*: as, *armärium*, a cupboard, from *armä*, arms.
- (v) *-ilë* denotes *a place where animals are kept*: as, *övilë*, a sheepfold, from *övis*, sheep.
- (vi.) *-iä* denotes *a country*, and is usually derived from the name of its people: as, *Galliä*, the country of the Galli.

## Memorabilia. Y.

*Patronymics, i.e., names derived from a parent.*

MASC.	{	- <i>ādēs</i> : as, <i>Aeneādēs</i> , son of Aenēas, derived from a subst. of First Decl.
		- <i>īādēs</i> : as, <i>Thestīādēs</i> , son of Thestīus, derived from a subst. of Second Decl. in - <i>īūs</i> .
		- <i>īdēs</i> : as, <i>Tyndūrīdēs</i> , son of Tyndārus, derived from a subst. of Second Decl. in - <i>ūs</i> .
		- <i>īdes</i> : as, <i>Nelīdes</i> , son of Neleus, derived from a subst. of Third Decl. in - <i>eus</i> .
FEM.	{	- <i>īs</i> : as, <i>Tyndūrīs</i> , daughter of Tyndārus, derived from a subst. of Second Decl. in - <i>ūs</i> .
		- <i>ēīs</i> : as, <i>Nelēīs</i> , daughter of Neleus, derived from a subst. of Third Decl. in - <i>eus</i> .
		- <i>ās</i> : as, <i>Thestīās</i> , daughter of Thestīūs, derived from a subst. of Second Decl. in - <i>īūs</i> .

(γ) Substantives derived from *Adjectives*. These all denote the *quality* which the Adjective attributes.

- (i.) -*ītās* or -*tās* : as, *vērītās*, truth, the quality of the adj. *vērūs*, true; *mājestās*, majesty, the quality of the adj. *magnus*, great.
- (ii.) -*īā* : as, *īnōpīā*, want, the quality of the adj. *īnops*, poor.
- (iii.) -*īīā* : as, *āmīcīīā*, friendship, the quality of the adj. *āmīcūs*, friendly.
- (iv.) -*tūdo* : as, *fortītūdo*, bravery, the quality of the adj. *fortīs*, brave.

## Memorabilia. Y.—(Continued.)

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*Derivative Adjectives* are formed—(α) from Verbs, (β) from Substantives, (γ) from Adverbs and Prepositions.

(α) Adjectives derived from *Verbs*.

- (i.) *-bundus* and *-cundus* denote *fulness*: as, *lacrymābundus*, weeping profusely, from *lacrymōr*, to weep; *irācundus*, wrathful, from *irascōr*, to be angry.
- (ii.) *-ax* denotes *active inclination*: as, *loquax*, talkative, from *loquōr*, to speak.
- (iii.) *-idus* denotes *active force*: as, *rāpidus*, hurrying, from *rāpio*, to seize.
- (iv.) *-ilis* and *-bilis* denote *capacity*, and are generally used in a *passive* sense: as, *dōcilis*, teachable, from *dōcēo*, to teach; but some are used in an *active* sense: as, *terrībilis*, terrible, *i.e.*, capable of frightening, from *terrō*, to frighten.
- (v.) *-tivus* denotes *a state resulting* from the action of the verb: as, *captivus*, captive, *i.e.*, in a state of having been taken, from *cāpio*, to take.
- (vi.) *-tilis* and *-silis* have the force of Perfect Passive Participle: as, *sectilis*, cut, from *sēco*, to cut; *pensilis*, hung up, from *pendeo*, to hang.



## Memorabilia. Z.

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(β) Adjectives derived from *Substantives*.

- (i.) -*ēūs*, -*nūs* denote *made of*, or *belonging to*: as, *lignēūs*, wooden, from *lignum*; *virginēūs*, maidenly, from *virgo*, a maid; *quernūs*, oaken, from *quercūs*, an oak; *māternūs*, motherly, from *mātēr*, a mother.
- (ii.) -*ōsūs* and -*lentūs* denote *full of*: as, *verbōsūs*, wordy, from *verbum*, a word; *turbūlentūs*, restless, from *turbā*, disturbance.
- (iii.) -*tūs* denotes *endowed with*: as *aurātūs*, gilded, from *aurum*, gold.
- (iv.) The following terminations denote *of* or *belonging to*:—
  1. -*ūs*: as, *rēgiūs*, royal, from *rex*, a king.
  2. -*icūs*: as, *Gallicus*, Gallic, from *Gallus*, a Gaul.
  3. -*ālīs* or -*ārīs*: as, *mortālīs*, mortal, from *mors*, death; *pōpūlārīs*, popular, from *pōpūlus*, people.
  4. -*ēlīs*: as, *fidēlīs*, faithful, from *fidēs*, faith.
  5. -*ilīs*: as, *hostīlīs*, hostile, from *hostīs*, an enemy.
  6. -*ānus*: as, *montānūs*, mountainous, from *mons*, a mountain.
  7. -*ēnus*: as, *terrēnūs*, earthy, from *terrā*, earth.
  8. -*īnus*: as, *cānīnūs*, canine, from *cānīs*, a dog.
  9. -*tēr*: as, *pēdestēr*, pedestrian, from *pēs*, a foot.
  10. -*ētīs*: as, *coelestīs*, heavenly, from *coelum*, heaven.
  11. -*as*: as, *Aquīnas*, of Aquinum.
  12. -*ensis*: as, *Athēnīensis*, Athenian, from *Athēnas*, Athens.

(γ) A few Adjectives are derived from Adverbs and Prepositions: as, *dīūturnūs*, lasting, from *dīu*, long; *postērūs*, next, from *post*, after.

## VOCABULARY.

## A.

- A, ab**, *prep. gov. abl.* from, by.  
**Ac**, *conj.* and. *Ac—ac*, both—and.  
**Acernus**, *a, um, adj.* of maple wood.  
**Acies**, *ei, f.* line of battle.  
**Actio**, *onis, f.* action.  
**Acus**, *us, f.* needle.  
**Acutus**, *a, um, adj.* sharp.  
**Ad**, *prep. gov. acc.* to.  
**Adversus**, *prep. gov. acc.* against.  
**Aedificium**, *i, n.* building.  
**Aër**, *is, m.* air.  
**Aes**, *aeris, n.* brass.  
**Aetas**, *aetatis, f.* age.  
**Aevum**, *i, n.* age.  
**Ager**, *agri, m.* field.  
**Agricola**, *ae, m.* husbandman.  
**Ales**, *alitis, m.* and *f.* bird.  
**Alius**, *a, ud, adj.* another. *Alii—alii*, some—others.  
**Alter**, *a, um, adj.* the other.  
**Altus**, *a, um, adj.* high, lofty.  
**Amator**, *oris, m.* lover.  
**Ambitio**, *onis, f.* ambition.  
**Amicitia**, *ae, f.* friendship.  
**Amictus**, *us, m.* dress.  
**Amicus**, *i, m.* friend.  
**Amnis**, *is, m.* stream.  
**Amor**, *oris, m.* love.  
**Amplus**, *a, um, adj.* ample.  
**Angustia**, *ae, f.* narrowness; *pl.* straits.

- Angustus**, *a, um, adj.* narrow.  
**Animal**, *alis, n.* animal.  
**Animus**, *i, m.* mind.  
**Annibal**, *alis, m.* Hannibal.  
**Annus**, *i, m.* year.  
**Ante**, *prep. gov. acc.* before.  
**Antiquus**, *a, um, adj.* ancient.  
**Anxietas**, *atis, f.* anxiety.  
**Apertus**, *a, um, adj.* open.  
**Aptus**, *a, um, adj.* fit.  
**Apud**, *prep. gov. acc.* at, near, with.  
**Aqua**, *ae, f.* water.  
**Ara**, *ae, f.* altar.  
**Aratrum**, *i, n.* plough.  
**Arbor**, *oris, f.* tree.  
**Arcadia**, *ae, f.* Arcadia.  
**Architectus**, *i, m.* architect.  
**Arcus**, *us, m.* bow.  
**Ardens**, *tis, adj.* ardent.  
**Argentum**, *i, n.* silver.  
**Arma**, *orum, n. pl.* arms.  
**Ars**, *artis, f.* art.  
**Artificium**, *i, n.* artifice.  
**Arx**, *arcis, f.* citadel.  
**Aspectus**, *us, m.* sight.  
**Assiduus**, *a, um, adj.* continual.  
**Astrum**, *i, n.* star.  
**Atque**, *conj.* and.  
**Atrox**, *atrocis, adj.* atrocious.  
**Augustus**, *a, um, adj.* sacred.  
**Aura**, *ae, f.* gale, breeze.  
**Aureus**, *a, um, adj.* golden.

**Aurum**, *i, n.* gold.

**Aut**, *conj.* or. *Aut—aut*, either—or.

**Auxilium**, *i, n.* help ; *pl.* auxiliary forces.

**Avena**, *ae, f.* stalk.

**Avis**, *is, f.* bird.

**Avus**, *i, m.* grandfather.

## B.

**Bacca**, *ae, f.* berry.

**Barbarus**, *a, um, adj.* barbarous.

**Beatus**, *a, um, adj.* happy, blessed.

**Bellua**, *ae, f.* wild beast.

**Bellus**, *a, um, adj.* agreeable, pretty.

**Bellum**, *i, n.* war.

**Beneficium**, *i, n.* kindness.

**Benevolentia**, *ae, f.* benevolence, good-will.

**Benevolus**, *a, um, adj.* benevolent, devoted to.

**Benignus**, *a, um, adj.* kind.

**Bonitas**, *atis, f.* goodness.

**Bonus**, *a, um, adj.* good.

**Bos**, *bovis, c.* ox.

**Brevis**, *e, adj.* short.

**Britannia**, *ae, f.* Britain.

## C.

**Cacumen**, *inis, n.* top.

**Caducus**, *a, um, adj.* falling.

**Caedes**, *is, f.* slaughter.

**Caespes**, *itis, m.* turf, sod.

**Calamitas**, *atis, f.* calamity.

**Calamus**, *i, m.* arrow.

- Campus**, *i, m.* plain.  
**Candidus**, *a, um, adj.* white.  
**Canis**, *is, c.* dog.  
**Canorus**, *a, um, adj.* sonorous.  
**Cantus**, *us, m.* song.  
**Capilli**, *orum, m. pl.* hair.  
**Caput**, *itis, n.* head.  
**Carus**, *a, um, adj.* dear.  
**Casa**, *ae, f.* cottage.  
**Castrum**, *i, n.* fort; *pl.* camp.  
**Castus**, *a, um, adj.* chaste.  
**Casus**, *us, m.* fall.  
**Causa**, *ae, f.* cause; *abl.* for the sake of.  
**Celeritas**, *atis, f.* swiftness.  
**Celsus**, *a, um, adj.* lofty.  
**Centuria**, *ae, f.* century, *i.e.*, company of Roman infantry consisting of 100 men.  
**Certus**, *a, um, adj.* sure.  
**Circum**, *prep. gov. acc.* around.  
**Citerior**, *us, comp. adj.* hither.  
**Civis**, *is, c.* citizen.  
**Civitas**, *atis, f.* state.  
**Clades**, *is, f.* slaughter.  
**Clam**, *prep. gov. abl.* without the knowledge of.  
**Clamor**, *is, m.* shout.  
**Clarus**, *a, um, adj.* bright, illustrious.  
**Classis**, *is, f.* fleet.  
**Clavus**, *i, m.* band, *i.e.*, a stripe of purple in the tunic of Roman men.  
**Coelum**, *i, n. sing. m. pl.* heaven.  
**Cognitio**, *onis, f.* knowledge.  
**Cohors**, *tis, f.* cohort, *i.e.*, the tenth part of a legion.

- Collum**, *i, n.* neck.  
**Colonus**, *i, m.* husbandman.  
**Color**, *is, m.* colour.  
**Comes**, *itis, c.* companion.  
**Commodum**, *i, n.* advantage.  
**Commodus**, *a, um, adj.* agreeable.  
**Communis**, *e, adj.* common.  
**Concordia**, *ae, f.* concord.  
**Conditor**, *oris, m.* founder.  
**Conjux**, *jugis, c.* spouse.  
**Conscientia**, *ae, f.* conscience.  
**Consilium**, *i, n.* plan, design.  
**Consul** *is m.* consul.  
**Continuus**, *a, um, adj.* continual.  
**Contra**, *prep. gov. acc.* against.  
**Contumacia**, *ae, f.* contumacy.  
**Contumelia**, *ae, f.* contumely.  
**Copia**, *ae, f.* plenty ; *pl.* forces.  
**Coram**, *prep. gov. abl.* in the presence of.  
**Cornu**, *us, n.* horn.  
**Corona**, *ae, f.* crown.  
**Corpus**, *oris, n.* body.  
**Crimen**, *inis, n.* crime, charge.  
**Crudelis**, *e, adj.* cruel.  
**Cruentus**, *a, um, adj.* bloody.  
**Cruor**, *oris, m.* blood.  
**Cujus**, *gen. of qui.*  
**Culmen**, *inis, n.* roof.  
**Cultura**, *ae, f.* culture.  
**Cultus**, *a, um, adj.* cultivated, elegant.  
**Cum**, *prep. gov. abl.* with.  
**Cupiditas**, *atis, f.* desire.

**Cupido**, *inis, f.* desire.  
**Cura**, *ae, f.* care.  
**Currus**, *us, m.* chariot.  
**Cybele**, *ae, es, f.* Cybele.

## D.

**De**, *prep. gov. abl.* from, down from.  
**Debilis**, *e, adj.* feeble.  
**Debitus**, *a, um, adj.* due.  
**Decem**, *indecl. num. adj.* ten.  
**Declivis**, *e, adj.* sloping.  
**Decus**, *oris, n.* grace, ornament.  
**Defessus**, *a, um, adj.* weary.  
**Delictum**, *i, n.* fault.  
**Dens**, *tis, m.* tooth.  
**Densus**, *a, um, adj.* thick.  
**Desiderium**, *i, n.* desire.  
**Deterrimus**, *a, um, adj. superl. of de*, worst.  
**Detrimentum**, *i, n.* hurt.  
**Deus**, *i, m.* God.  
**Dexter**, *tra, trum, adj.* right.  
**Dies**, *ei, m. and f. sing. m. pl.* day.  
**Difficilis**, *e, adj.* difficult.  
**Dignitas**, *atis, f.* dignity.  
**Dignus**, *a, um, adj.* worthy.  
**Diligens**, *tis, adj.* diligent.  
**Diligentia**, *ae, f.* diligence.  
**Dis**, *dat. plur. of deus*.  
**Disciplina**, *ae, f.* discipline.  
**Disertus**, *a, um, adj.* eloquent.  
**Dissimilis**, *e, adj.* unlike.

**Ditio**, *onis, f.* sway.  
**Diuturnitas**, *atis, f.* duration.  
**Diversus**, *a, um, adj.* different.  
**Dives**, *itis, adj.* rich.  
**Divinus**, *a, um, adj.* divine.  
**Divitiae**, *arum, f. pl.* riches.  
**Divus**, *i, m. gen. pl. divum*, God.  
**Doctrina**, *ae, f.* doctrine, learning.  
**Dolor**, *oris, m.* grief.  
**Domina**, *ae, f.* mistress.  
**Dominus**, *i, m.* lord.  
**Domus**, *us, f.* house, home.  
**Donum**, *i, n.* gift.  
**Dulcis**, *e, adj.* sweet.  
**Duo**, *ae, o, num. adj.* two.  
**Durus**, *a, um, adj.* hard.  
**Dux**, *ducis, c.* leader, general.

## E.

**E**, *ex, prep. gov. abl.* out of.  
**Ea**, *from is, ea, id.*  
**Effigies**, *ei, f.* likeness.  
**Ego**, *mei, pers. pron. I.*  
**Ei**, *dat. sing. of is.*  
**Elegans**, *tis, adj.* elegant.  
**Elegantia**, *ae, f.* elegance.  
**Elephantus**, *i, m.* elephant.  
**Eloquentia**, *ae, f.* eloquence.  
**Eous**, *a, um, adj.* eastern.  
**Epistola**, *ae, f.* letter, epistle.  
**Equus**, *i, m.* horse.



**Erga**, *prep. gov. acc.* towards.  
**Et**, *conj.* and. *Et—et*, both—and.  
**Eventus**, *us, m.* issue.  
**Ex**, *prep. gov. abl.* out of.  
**Excursio**, *onis, f.* inroad.  
**Exemplum**, *i, n.* example.  
**Exercitus**, *us, m.* army.  
**Exitium**, *i, n.* destruction.  
**Expectatio**, *onis, f.* expectation.  
**Experientia**, *ae, f.* experience.  
**Extra**, *prep. gov. acc.* beyond, outside of.

## F.

**Factum**, *i, n.* deed.  
**Facundus**, *a, um, adj.* eloquent.  
**Fagus**, *i, f.* beech-tree.  
**Falsus**, *a, um, adj.* false.  
**Falx**, *cis, f.* sickle.  
**Fama**, *ae, f.* fame, report.  
**Fatum**, *i, n.* fate, destiny.  
**Fax**, *facis, f.* torch.  
**Fenestra**, *ae, f.* window.  
**Fera**, *ae, f.* wild beast.  
**Ferox**, *ocis, adj.* fierce.  
**Ferreus**, *a, um, adj.* of iron, iron-hearted.  
**Ferrum**, *i, n.* iron.  
**Fertilis**, *e, adj.* fertile.  
**Festus**, *a, um, adj.* festal.  
**Fidelis**, *e, adj.* faithful.  
**Fides**, *ei, f.* faith, trust, faithfulness.  
**Fidus**, *a, um, adj.* faithful.

- Filia**, *ae, f.* daughter.  
**Filius**, *i, m.* son.  
**Finis**, *is, m.* and *f.* end, boundary, territory.  
**Florens**, *tis, adj.* flourishing.  
**Flos**, *floris, m.* flower.  
**Flumen**, *inis, n.* river.  
**Fluvius**, *i, m.* river.  
**Folium**, *i, n.* leaf.  
**Fons**, *tis, m.* fountain.  
**Forma**, *ae, f.* form, beauty.  
**Formosus**, *a, um, adj.* beautiful.  
**Fortis**, *e, adj.* strong, brave.  
**Fortitudo**, *inis, f.* fortitude, bravery.  
**Fortuna**, *ae, f.* fortune.  
**Forum**, *i, n.* forum, market-place.  
**Fossa**, *ae, f.* ditch, trench.  
**Fractus**, *a, um, part.* broken.  
**Fragilis**, *e, adj.* frail.  
**Frater**, *tris, m.* brother.  
**Frigus**, *oris, n.* cold.  
**Frons**, *tis, f.* forehead.  
**Fructus**, *us, m.* fruit.  
**Frumentum**, *i, n.* corn.  
**Frux**, *frugis, f.* fruit; *pl.* crops.  
**Fuga**, *ae, f.* flight.  
**Fugax**, *acis, adj.* fugitive, avoiding.  
**Furor**, *oris, m.* fury, rage.  
**Futurus**, *a, um, part.* future.

## G.

- Gallia**, *ae, f.* Gaul.  
**Gaudium**, *i, n.* joy.

**Gelidus**, *a, um, adj.* cold.  
**Gena**, *ae, f.* cheek.  
**Gens**, *tis, f.* nation.  
**Germanus**, *i, m.* German.  
**Gestus**, *us, m.* gesture.  
**Glacies**, *ei, f.* ice.  
**Gloria**, *ae, f.* glory.  
**Gramineus**, *a, um, adj.* grassy. [no case occurs.)  
**Grates**, *f. pl.* thanks. (Besides *grates* and *gratibus*,  
**Gratia**, *ae, f.* grace, favour ; *pl.* thanks.  
**Gravis**, *e, adj.* heavy, grievous.

## H.

**Haeres**, *edis, c.* heir.  
**Hasta**, *ae, f.* spear.  
**Hei**, *interj.* alas.  
**Hic**, *haec, hoc, dem. pron.* this, he.  
**Hiems**, *is, f.* winter.  
**Hinc**, *adv.* hence.  
**Historia**, *ae, f.* history.  
**Homo**, *inis, c.* man.  
**Honestus**, *a, um, adj.* honest, honourable.  
**Honor**, *oris, m.* honour.  
**Horatius**, *i, m.* Horace.  
**Horridus**, *a, um, adj.* horrid.  
**Hortus**, *i, m.* garden.  
**Hostia**, *ae, f.* sacrifice.  
**Hostis**, *is, c.* enemy.  
**Humanus**, *a, um, adj.* human.

## I.

**Idem**, *eadem, idem, dem. pron.* same.  
**Idoneus**, *a, um, adj.* serviceable.

- Ignotus**, *a, um, adj.* unknown.  
**Ilex**, *icis, f.* holm oak.  
**Ille**, *a, ud, dem. pron.* that, he.  
**Imago**, *inis, f.* image.  
**Imbecillus**, *a, um, adj.* weak.  
**Imitatrix**, *tricis, f.* imitative.  
**Immemor**, *oris, adj.* unmindful.  
**Immensus**, *a, um, adj.* immense.  
**Immortalitas**, *atis, f.* immortality.  
**Impedimentum**, *i, n.* hindrance; *pl.* baggage.  
**Imperator**, *oris, m.* commander.  
**Imperium**, *i, n.* empire, command.  
**Impetus**, *us, m.* attack.  
**Importunus**, *a, um, adj.* importunate.  
**Impotens**, *tis, adj.* impotent, weak.  
**Improvisus**, *a, um, adj.* unexpected.  
**Impudens**, *tis, adj.* impudent. [station, in, on.  
**In**, *prep. gov. acc. of motion*, into, towards; *abl. of*  
**Incertus**, *a, um, adj.* uncertain.  
**Incola**, *ae, c.* inhabitant.  
**Incredibilis**, *e, adj.* incredible.  
**Incursus**, *us, m.* incursion  
**Indomitus**, *a, um, adj.* untamed.  
**Indus**, *i, m.* Indian; *pl.* Indies.  
**Infelix**, *icis, adj.* unhappy.  
**Inferior**, *us, comp. adj.* inferior, lower.  
**Infirmus**, *a, um, adj.* infirm, weak.  
**Ingens**, *tis, adj.* great.  
**Ingratus**, *a, um, adj.* ungrateful.  
**Inhumanus**, *a, um, adj.* inhuman.  
**Inimicus**, *a, um, adj.* unfriendly.  
**Initium**, *i, n.* beginning.

**Injuria**, *ae, f.* injury.  
**Injustus**, *a, um, adj.* unjust.  
**Inopinatus**, *a, um, adj.* sudden, unlooked for.  
**Inops**, *opis, adj.* poor.  
**Insania**, *ae, f.* madness.  
**Insanus**, *a, um, adj.* mad.  
**Inscius**, *a, um, adj.* not knowing, ignorant.  
**Insula**, *ae, f.* island.  
**Integer**, *gra, grum, adj.* entire, upright. [each other.  
**Inter**, *prep. gov. acc.* between, among. *Inter se*, with  
**Interior**, *us, comp. adj.* inner.  
**Intimus**, *a, um, superl. adj.* innermost.  
**Invidia**, *ae, f.* envy.  
**Ipsē**, *a, um, dem. pron.* self, himself.  
**Ira**, *ae, f.* anger.  
**Irritamentum**, *i, n.* incentive.  
**Is**, *ea, id, dem. pron.* that, he.  
**Iste**, *a, ud, dem. pron.* that.

## J.

**Jovis**, *gen. of Jupiter.*  
**Judex**, *icis, c.* judge.  
**Jupiter**, *jovis, m.* Jupiter.  
**Jusjurandum**, *jurisjurandi, n.* oath.  
**Jussum**, *i, n.* command.  
**Jussus**, *us, m.* command.  
**Justitia**, *ae, f.* justice.  
**Justus**, *a, um, adj.* just.

## L.

**Labens**, *tis, part.* gliding, falling.  
**Labor**, *oris, m.* labour.

**Lacryma**, *ae, f.* tear.  
**Laetitia**, *ae, f.* joy, gladness.  
**Lar**, *laris, m.* household god.  
**Latrocinium**, *i, n.* robbery.  
**Latus**, *a, um, adj.* wide.  
**Latus**, *eris, n.* side.  
**Laurus**, *i and us, f.* laurel.  
**Laus**, *laudis, f.* praise.  
**Legio**, *onis, f.* legion.  
**Leo**, *onis, m.* lion.  
**Lepus**, *oris, m.* hare.  
**Lethum**, *i, n.* death.  
**Letum**, *i, n.* death.  
**Levis**, *e, adj.* light.  
**Lex**, *legis, f.* law.  
**Liberi**, *orum, m. pl.* children.  
**Libertas**, *atis, f.* liberty.  
**Lilium**, *i, n.* lily.  
**Linea**, *ae, f.* line, limit.  
**Litera**, *ae, f.* letter ; *pl.* literature.  
**Locus**, *i, m. sing. m, n. pl.* place.  
**Longe**, *adv.* by far.  
**Longinquus**, *a, um, adj.* lengthened.  
**Longus**, *a, um, adj.* long.  
**Lucerna**, *ae, f.* lamp.  
**Luna**, *ae, f.* moon.  
**Lusor**, *oris, m.* player.  
**Lux**, *lucis, f.* light.

## M.

**Magis**, *adv.* more.  
**Magister**, *tri, m.* master.  
**Magnitudo**, *inis, f.* size, greatness.

- Magnus**, *a, um, adj.* great.  
**Majestas**, *atis, f.* majesty.  
**Major**, *us, comp. adj.* greater.  
**Maleficium**, *i, n.* harm.  
**Malum**, *i, n.* evil. [soldiers.  
**Manipulus**, *i, m.* manipule, *i.e.*, a company of foot-  
**Manus**, *us, f.* hand.  
**Mare**, *is, n.* sea.  
**Maritus**, *i, m.* husband.  
**Mater** *tris, f.* mother.  
**Maximus**, *a, um, superl. adj.* greatest.  
**Me**, *acc. abl. sing. of ego.*  
**Medius**, *a, um, adj.* middle.  
**Mel**, *mellis, n.* honey.  
**Melior**, *us, comp. adj.* better.  
**Membrum**, *i, n.* member.  
**Memor** *oris, adj.* mindful.  
**Memoria**, *ae, f.* memory.  
**Mens**, *tis, f.* mind.  
**Mensa**, *ae, f.* table.  
**Mensis**, *is, m.* month.  
**Mercēs**, *edis, m.* wages, reward.  
**Meridies**, *ei, m.* midday, noon.  
**Messis**, *is, f.* harvest.  
**Meta**, *ae, f.* goal.  
**Metus**, *us, m.* dread, fear.  
**Meus**, *a, um, poss. adj.* my.  
**Mihi**, *dat. sing. of ego.*  
**Miles**, *itis, c.* soldier.  
**Militaris**, *e, adj.* military.  
**Militia**, *ae, f.* warfare.  
**Minimus**, *a, um, superl. adj.* least.  
**Minor**, *us, comp. adj.* lesser.

**Miser**, *a, um, adj.* wretched.  
**Modestia**, *ae, f.* modesty.  
**Moenia**, *um, n. pl.* walls.  
**Mons**, *montis, m.* mountain.  
**Monumentum**, *i, n.* monument.  
**Mora**, *ae, f.* delay.  
**Mors**, *tis, f.* death.  
**Mortalis**, *e, adj.* mortal.  
**Mos**, *moris, m.* manner, custom.  
**Motus**, *us, m.* motion.  
**Multus**, *a, um, adj.* much, many.  
**Mundus**, *i, m.* world.  
**Munus**, *eris, n.* gift.  
**Murmur**, *is, n.* murmur.  
**Murus**, *i, m.* wall.

## N.

**Natura**, *ae, f.* nature.  
**Natus**, *a, um, part.* born.  
**Nauta**, *ae, m.* sailor.  
**Nec**, *conj.* nor. *Nec—nec*, neither—nor.  
**Nemo**, *gen. not used, c.* no one.  
**Niger**, *gra, grum, adj.* black.  
**Nihil**, *n. indecl.* nothing.  
**Nil**, *n. indecl.* nothing.  
**Nimis**, *adv.* too, too much.  
**Nimius**, *a, um, adj.* excessive, too much.  
**Nisi**, *conj.* unless.  
**Nitidus**, *a, um, adj.* shining, bright.  
**Niveus**, *a, um, adj.* snowy, snow-white.  
**Nix**, *nivis, f.* snow.  
**Nobis**, *dat. abl. pl. of ego.*  
**Nomen**, *inis, n.* name.  
**Non**, *adv.* not.



**Nos**, *nom. acc. pl. of ego*.  
**Noster**, *tra, trum, poss. pron. our*.  
**Nostri**, *gen. pl. of ego*.  
**Novus**, *a, um, adj. new*.  
**Nox**, *noctis, f. night*.  
**Nullus**, *a, um, adj. none, no*.  
**Numerus**, *i, m. number*.  
**Numen**, *inis, n. deity*.  
**Nummus**, *i, m. money*.  
**Nunc**, *adv. now*.

## O.

**O**, *interj. O! Oh!*  
**Ob**, *prep. gov. acc. on account of*.  
**Obitus**, *us, m. death*.  
**Obscurus**, *a, um, adj. dark, obscure*.  
**Obsidio**, *onis, f. siege*.  
**Occasus**, *us, m. setting*.  
**Odium**, *i, n. hatred*.  
**Odor**, *oris, m. smell, odour*.  
**Omnino**, *adv. altogether, entirely*.  
**Omnipotens**, *tis, adj. almighty*.  
**Omnis**, *e, adj. all, every*.  
**Onustus**, *a, um, adj. laden*.  
**Opem**, *no nom. gen. opis, f. help; pl. riches*.  
**Opimus**, *a, um, adj. rich, abundant*.  
**Optimus**, *a, um, superl. adj. best*.  
**Opus**, *eris, n. work*.  
**Ora**, *ae, f. shore*.  
**Oratio**, *onis, f. speech*.  
**Orbis**, *m. world*.  
**Ordo**, *inis, m. rank, order*.  
**Origo**, *inis, f. origin*.  
**Os**, *oris, n. mouth*.

## P.

- Pallor**, *oris, m.* paleness.  
**Papaver**, *is, n.* poppy.  
**Pampineus**, *a, um, adj.* of vine leaves.  
**Parens**, *tis, c.* parent.  
**Pars**, *tis, f.* part.  
**Passus**, *a, um, part.* dishevelled.  
**Passus**, *us, m.* pace, step.  
**Pater**, *tris, m.* father.  
**Patiens**, *tis, adj.* patient.  
**Patria**, *ae, f.* country.  
**Patrius**, *a, um, adj.* paternal.  
**Paucus**, *a, um, adj.* few.  
**Pax**, *pacis, f.* peace.  
**Peccatum**, *i, n.* sin.  
**Pectus**, *oris, n.* breast.  
**Pecunia**, *ae, f.* money.  
**Pecus**, *oris, n.* cattle.  
**Per**, *prep. gov. acc.* through, along.  
**Perennis**, *e, adj.* lasting, everlasting.  
**Periculum**, *i, n.* danger.  
**Perpetuus**, *a, um, adj.* perpetual.  
**Pes**, *pedis, m.* foot.  
**Pignus**, *oris, n.* pledge.  
**Pinus**, *i and us, f.* pine-tree.  
**Placidus**, *a, um, adj.* gentle, peaceful.  
**Planities**, *ei, f.* plain.  
**Plenus**, *a, um, adj.* full.  
**Plurimus**, *a, um, superl. adj.* most, very many  
**Plus**, *comp adj.* more.  
**Poculum**, *i, n.* cup.  
**Poena**, *ae, f.* punishment.  
**Poëta**, *ae, m.* poet.

- Pomum**, *i, n.* apple.  
**Pondus**, *eris, n.* weight.  
**Populus**, *i, m.* people.  
**Porta**, *ae, f.* gate.  
**Post**, *prep. gov. acc.* after.  
**Potens**, *tis, adj.* powerful.  
**Potentia**, *ae, f.* power.  
**Prae**, *prep. gov. abl.* before, by reason of.  
**Praeceptis**, *itis, adj.* steep, headlong.  
**Praeclarus**, *a, um, adj.* renowned.  
**Praeda**, *ae, f.* booty.  
**Praemium**, *i, n.* reward.  
**Praesidium**, *i, n.* protection, garrison.  
**Pratum**, *i, n.* meadow.  
**Precem**, *precis, f. no nom.* prayer.  
**Primus**, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* first.  
**Pro**, *prep. gov. abl.* for, in behalf of.  
**Proelium**, *i, n.* battle.  
**Prope**, *prep. gov. acc.* near.  
**Propter**, *prep. gov. acc.* because of.  
**Providentia**, *ae, f.* providence.  
**Provincia**, *ae, f.* province.  
**Prudens**, *tis, adj.* prudent.  
**Prudentia**, *ae, f.* prudence.  
**Publius**, *i, m.* Publius.  
**Puella**, *ae, f.* girl.  
**Puer**, *i, m.* boy.  
**Pugna**, *ae, f.* fight.  
**Pulcher**, *chra, chrum, adj.* beautiful.  
**Pulverulentus**, *a, um, adj.* dusty.  
**Purpureus**, *a, um, adj.* purple.  
**Purus**, *a, um, adj.* pure.  
**Puppis**, *is, f.* ship.

## Q.

**Quam**, *adv.* how, as, than.

**Quantus**, *a, um, adj.* how great, how much.

**Quartus**, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* fourth.

**Que**, *conj.* and. *Que—que*, both—and.

**Quercus**, *us, f.* oak.

**Qui**, *quae, quod, rel. pron.* who, which, what.

**Quies**, *etis, f.* quiet, rest.

**Quintus**, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* fifth.

**Quis**, *quae, quid, interrog. pron.* who? which? what?

**Quoque**, *conj.* also.

**Quot**, *indecl. num.* how many, as many.

## R.

**Ramus**, *i, m.* branch, bough.

**Rapidus**, *a, um, adj.* rapid, swift.

**Rarus**, *a, um, adj.* rare.

**Recens**, *tis, adj.* recent, fresh.

**Reconditus**, *a, um, adj.* hidden.

**Rector**, *oris, m.* ruler.

**Rectum**, *i, n.* right.

**Regina**, *ae, f.* queen.

**Regnum**, *i, n.* kingdom.

**Remotus**, *a, um, adj.* remote.

**Reptentinus**, *a, um, adj.* sudden, unexpected.

**Res**, *rei, f.* thing, matter, business.

**Respublica**, *reipublicae, f.* commonwealth.

**Reverentia**, *ae, f.* reverence.

**Rex**, *regis, m.* king.

**Ripa**, *ae, f.* bank.

**Rivus**, *i, m.* river.

**Romanus**, *a, um, adj.* Roman.

**Romanus**, *i, m.* Roman.

**Rosa**, *ae, f.* rose.

**Ruina**, *ae, f.* ruin, destruction.

## S.

**Sacer**, *cra, crum, adj.* sacred.

**Sacra**, *orum, n. pl.* sacred rites.

**Saevus**, *a, um, adj.* cruel, fierce.

**Sagitta**, *ae, f.* arrow.

**Salus**, *utis, f.* health, safety.

**Saltus**, *us, m.* woody valley.

**Sanctus**, *a, um, adj.* holy.

**Sanus**, *a, um, adj.* sound, healthy.

**Sapiens**, *tis, adj.* wise.

**Sata**, *orum, n. pl.* standing crops.

**Saxum**, *i, n.* rock.

**Scientia**, *ae, f.* knowledge.

**Scriptor**, *oris, m.* writer. [themselves.

**Se**, *sui, no nom. reflect. pron.* himself, herself, itself,

**Sed**, *conj.* but.

**Sedes**, *is, f.* seat, settlement.

**Sempiternus**, *a, um, adj.* everlasting, perpetual.

**Senatus**, *us, m.* senate.

**Senecta**, *ae, f.* old age.

**Senectus**, *utis, f.* old age.

**Senex**, *senis, m.* old man.

**Sententia**, *ae, f.* opinion.

**Series**, *ei, f.* series, row.

**Sermo**, *onis, m.* discourse, speech.

**Serus**, *a, um, adj.* late, too late.

**Servitus**, *utis, f.* slavery.

**Servus**, *i, m.* slave.

**Severitas**, *atis, f.* severity.

- Sexaginta**, *indecl. num. adj.* sixty.  
**Sibi**, *dat. of se.*  
**Signum**, *i, n.* sign, standard.  
**Silva**, *ae, f.* wood.  
**Similis**, *e, adj.* like.  
**Sine**, *prep. gov. abl.* without.  
**Socer**, *i, m.* father-in-law.  
**Socius**, *i, m.* companion, ally.  
**Sol**, *solis, m.* sun.  
**Solatium**, *i, n.* solace, comfort.  
**Solium**, *i, n.* throne.  
**Sollicitus**, *a, um, adj.* anxious, uneasy.  
**Solus**, *a, um, adj.* alone, lonely.  
**Sonans**, *tis, part.* sounding.  
**Sonus**, *i, m.* sound.  
**Soror**, *oris, f.* sister.  
**Sors**, *sortis, f.* chance, lot.  
**Species**, *ei, f.* show, appearance, form.  
**Spes**, *ei, f.* hope.  
**Stella**, *ae, f.* star.  
**Sterilis**, *e, adj.* barren.  
**Stridor**, *oris, m.* creaking, hissing.  
**Studium**, *i, n.* study, zeal, desire.  
**Stultus**, *a, um, adj.* foolish.  
**Stultus**, *i, m.* fool.  
**Suavis**, *e, adj.* sweet.  
**Sub**, *prep. gov. acc. and abl.* under.  
**Subitus**, *a, um, adj.* sudden.  
**Summa**, *ae, f.* sum, whole.  
**Summus**, *a, um, superl. adj.* greatest, highest, top of.  
**Superficies**, *ei, f.* surface.  
**Superior**, *us, comp. adj.* superior, former, higher.  
**Supplex**, *icis, adj.* suppliant.

**Suus**, *a, um, poss. adj.* his, hers, its.

**Sylva**, *ae, f.* wood.

## T.

**Tacitus**, *a, um, adj.* silent. [pieces of iron.

**Talea**, *ae, f.* wooden spike. *Taleis ferreis*, oblong

**Tam**, *adv.* so, as.

**Tantus**, *a, um, adj.* so great.

**Taurus**, *i, m.* bull.

**Tectum**, *i, n.* abode, roof.

**Tegmen**, *inis, n.* covering.

**Tellus**, *uris, f.* earth.

**Telum**, *i, n.* dart.

**Templum**, *i, n.* temple.

**Tempus**, *oris, n.* time.

**Tenax**, *acis, adj.* tenacious.

**Tenebrae**, *arum, f. pl.* darkness.

**Tener**, *era, erum, adj.* tender.

**Tenuis**, *e, adj.* slender meagre.

**Terra**, *ae, f.* earth, land.

**Terrestris**, *e, adj.* terrestrial.

**Terribilis**, *e, adj.* terrible.

**Tertius**, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* third.

**Tibi**, *dat. sing. of tu.*

**Toga**, *ae, f.* toga, gown.

**Tot**, *indecl. num.* so many. *Tot—quot*, so many—as.

**Totus**, *a, um, whole.*

**Tractus**, *us, m.* tract.

**Trans**, *prep. gov. acc.* beyond.

**Triginta**, *indecl. num. adj.* thirty.

**Tristis**, *e, adj.* sad.

**Triumphus**, *i, m.* triumph.

**Tu tui**, *pers. pron.* thou, you.

**Tuba**, *ae, f.* trumpet.  
**Tumulus**, *i, m.* mound, tomb.  
**Turba**, *ae, f.* crowd, disturbance.  
**Turris**, *is, f.* tower.  
**Tuus**, *a, um, poss. pron.* thy, your.  
**Tympanum**, *i, n.* drum.  
**Tyrannus**, *i, m.* tyrant.

## U.

**Uber**, *eris, adj.* rich, fruitful.  
**Ullus**, *a, um, adj.* any.  
**Ulterior**, *us, comp. adj.* further.  
**Ultimus**, *a, um, superl. adj.* last.  
**Umbra**, *ae, f.* shadow.  
**Unda**, *ae, f.* wave, water.  
**Unus**, *a, um, card. num. adj.* one.  
**Urbs**, *is, f.* city.  
**Usque**, *adv.* as far as, even.  
**Ut**, *conj.* as.  
**Utilis**, *e, adj.* useful.  
**Uva**, *ae, f.* grape.

## V.

**Vacca**, *ae, f.* cow.  
**Vae**, *interj.* woe!  
**Vallum**, *i, n.* rampart.  
**Varietas**, *atis, f.* variety.  
**Varius**, *a, um, adj.* various.  
**Vastus**, *a, um, adj.* vast.  
**Vates**, *is, c.* prophet, poet.  
**Vehemens**, *tis, adj.* vehement.  
**Velatus**, *a, um, part.* covered.  
**Venerabilis**, *e, adj.* venerable.



- Ventus, i, m.** wind.  
**Ver, is, n.** spring.  
**Verbosus, a, um, adj.** wordy.  
**Verbum, i, n.** word.  
**Versus, us, m.** verse.  
**Verus, a, um, adj.** true.  
**Vestigium, i, n.** footstep.  
**Vetus, eris, adj.** ancient.  
**Via, ae, f.** way.  
**Victima, ae, f.** victim.  
**Victoria, ae, f.** victory.  
**Victus, a, um, part.** conquered.  
**Villa, ae, f.** country house, villa.  
**Vinculum, i, n.** chain.  
**Viola, ae, f.** violet.  
**Vir, i, m.** man.  
**Virens, tis, adj.** green, verdant.  
**Virgilius, i, m.** Virgil.  
**Virgo, inis, f.** virgin.  
**Viridis, e, adj.** green.  
**Virtus, utis, f.** virtue, courage.  
**Vis, no gen, f.** force ; *pl.* **vires, ium,** strength.  
**Vita, ae, f.** life.  
**Vitium, i, n.** fault, vice.  
**Voluptas, atis, f.** pleasure.  
**Vos, nom. acc. pl. of tu.**  
**Vox, vocis, f.** voice.  
**Vulnus, eris, n.** wound.  
**Vultus, us, m.** countenance.

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